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October 29, 1974 No. 5722

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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Deepen the Criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, Develop the Excellent Situation in the Revolution in Education

by

the Revolutionary Committee of Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 27, 1974)

Under the excellent situation marked by the forward development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a deep-going, popularized and sustained manner, the peoples of all nationalities, full of revolutionary fervor, have ushered in their own brilliant festive day--the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic. Taking a look at the motherland, socialism is thriving and forging ahead with flying colors everywhere under the brilliant sunshine.

Like other fronts, situation on the educational front is excellent. The great proletarian cultural revolution has destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line carried out for a long time by them, and started to basically change the phenomenon of the domination of our schools by the bourgeois intellectuals. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the worker-peasant-soldier students and revolutionary teachers of our university, through taking Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as the ideological weapon and closely associating the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the educational front with the criticism of renegade and traitor Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary crime in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and his revisionist line as well as the criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius--the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline, have raised their awareness of class struggle, the two-line

struggle and the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's directive, "It is necessary to make revolution in education," and whipped up a new upsurge in running the school with the door open on a large scale. Several thousand teachers and students of the departments of liberal arts, sciences and foreign languages have at different times gone to several hundred factories, mines, villages, army units, shops and streets to join the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius in the heat of the three great revolutionary movements, to learn industrial work, farming and military affairs and to further organize diverse teaching activities in conjunction with their fighting tasks and typical products. School education is thus more closely integrated with the three great revolutionary movements, hence leading to a series of reforms in the curricular set-up and in the content, method and system of teaching, and a new development in the revolution in education.

(1) Adhere to the Orientation of Serving Proletarian Politics To Make the School a Real Tool of the Proletarian Dictatorship

In class society, education has hitherto been class education serving a given class and a given political line. Toward the end of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals, Confucius exploited education to carry out counter-revolutionary restorationist activities in a big way. The bourgeoisie and revisionism negate the class nature of education and vigorously advocate so-called "all-people education." This is sheer deceitful talk. Bourgeois and revisionist education aims at upholding or restoring capitalism. Chairman Mao points out, "Education must serve proletarian politics and be integrated with productive labor." Practice of the revolution in education makes us understand more deeply the great significance of this brilliant directive from Chairman Mao. A socialist school must become a tool of the proletarian dictatorship. All its work must be under the command of proletarian politics to serve the realization of the Party's basic program and basic line. Chairman Mao's teachings have indicated the correct orientation and opened up a broad road for the proletarian revolution in education ahead.

To make education serve proletarian politics it is necessary for us to train with unflagging efforts red-and-expert successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and to raise a large army of working-class intellectuals. It is necessary for us to actively participate in the three great revolutionary movements, to make the school a solid position for the criticism of the bourgeoisie and the criticism of revision and to "enable people to become participants in the struggle for the overthrow of the exploiters in the course of study" and make a direct contribution toward the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Since the beginning of this year, in response to the battle call of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the teachers and students of the whole university have actively plunged into the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Large numbers of teachers and students have gone out of the campus to fight shoulder to shoulder with the main force of the

workers, peasants and soldiers. At school, they have run for the workers, peasants and soldiers fourteen courses of study class for the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, with a total of over 8,000 people participating. The whole university has written several thousand articles of mass criticism. To meet the need of the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the university has organized the teachers and students to deliver lectures and give supplemental instructions to over 600,000 people.

The teachers and students of the departments of liberal arts have freed themselves of restrictive ideas, emancipated themselves ideologically, used the Marxist viewpoint to annotate the "Confucian Analects" and "Works of Mencius" and shown courage in performing surgery on the "Bible" of Confucian learning. The students of the 1973 Class in the Philosophy Department who had never studied the history of philosophy before and encountered considerable difficulties in the study of classical writings have developed the revolutionary spirit of "getting ahead not only when they have the necessary conditions but also when they have not such conditions and have to create them." By combining fighting with studying day and night, they have in the short period of a month written scores of articles on the study of Legalist works. The teachers and students of the departments of natural sciences, through taking Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as a sharp weapon and studying the relationship of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism with the development of science and technique in ancient China. They have compared Lin Piao's revisionist line with the Confucianist and perceived that both of them advocate regression and returning to the old order politically and idealism ideologically and are a big scourge to the development of science and technique in China. They have thus come to understand that the correct ideological and political line is a basic guarantee for the development of science and technique and that in order to develop science and technique in China, it is necessary to thoroughly criticize Confucian thinking and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

The teachers and students of all departments also consider as urgent what the workers, peasants and soldiers consider as urgent and adopt diverse forms to contribute their strength toward the socialist revolution and construction on their own initiative. In line with the needs of the three great revolutionary movements, they study and manufacture new industrial and agricultural products, and run various short-term training classes and continuation classes to train backbone theorists and various kinds of technical personnel for the workers, peasants and soldiers.

The electronic instrument plant of our university adhered to the guideline of "Maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," fought a coordinated battle with the relevant units and successfully trial-manufactured a big one million-operations-per-second electronic computer integrated circuits. After that it again turned out several medium-sized electronic computers with integrated circuits, thus making a contribution toward the development of industrial and agricultural production and scientific undertakings. To tap and exploit geothermal energy, the geology and geography departments of the university along with the comrades of the electric power departments

made active exploration, and completed for our country an experimental geothermal electric power generation station. To meet the rapid development of our rural broadcasting enterprise, the teachers and students of the radio department took the initiative to run for the poor and lower-middle peasants a short-term training class for wired broadcasting mechanics.

Mathematics has always been looked upon as the most abstract science, and some people publicize mathematics as the "product of free thinking." The teachers and students of the mathematics department dare to challenge this hackneyed traditional concept, and by penetrating deep into the midst of mines, factories and oilfields to join the working masses in applying mathematics to production practice, they have achieved gratifying results. Through running short-term training classes and popularizing the method of orthogonal designing, they have effectively given impetus to scientific research and production. Under the concerted efforts of the teachers and students and the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, mathematics is being liberated from the classrooms of mathematicians and textbooks and has played an ever greater role in the three great revolutionary movements.

Guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, the broad masses of teachers and students have reformed the old academic system and gradually established a new proletarian academic system to meet the need of serving proletarian politics. The various departments of liberal arts persist in taking society as a factory and further implementing Chairman Mao's directive, "We should firmly establish the guideline of taking the study of actual problems in the Chinese revolution as the focus with the basic Marxist-Leninist principles as the guide." They organize teaching in conjunction with the fighting tasks and train the ranks of Marxist theorists in the struggle. The teachers and students of the departments of history, philosophy, Chinese language, law, economics, etc., have penetratingly criticized the reactionary ideological system that worships Confucianism and opposes Legalism in different branches of learning, and are in the course of applying the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in compiling afresh the "General History of China," "History of Chinese Philosophy," "History of Chinese Political Thought," "History of Chinese Economic Thought," "History of Chinese Literature" and "History of Chinese Novels." The teachers and students of the various departments of sciences have organized "teaching in conjunction with the fighting tasks and typical products, shattered the "old three sections," strived to link up fundamental subjects, specialized fundamental subjects and specialized subjects and gradually established a new academic system so as to have teaching more closely combined with the three great revolutionary movements. The comrades of the mathematics department and the Western languages department have jointly compiled and translated the most important part of the treasured Marxist document called "Manuscripts of Marxist Mathematics." This is of great significance to the revolutionary teachers and students in studying and mastering dialectics of nature, in criticizing idealism and metaphysics in the sphere of natural sciences and especially in the sphere of mathematics and in using Marxism to transform courses of study.

(2) Bring Up Successors to the Revolutionary Cause of the Proletariat in the Great Storms of Revolution

Chairman Mao pointed out, "Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat come forward in mass struggles and are tempered in the great storms of revolution." Socialist universities must doggedly follow the road of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and train worker-peasant-soldier students in the three great revolutionary movements. To run schools on an open-door basis and to organize teaching in conjunction with the fighting tasks and typical products is an important channel for the training of red-and-expert intellectuals of the working class.

The old schools under the rule of the revisionist educational line were divorced from proletarian politics, from realities and from the masses. "To cram the minds of young people with innumerable knowledge, 90 percent of which useless and 10 percent distorted" was entirely for meeting the need of capitalist restoration.

The students trained by socialist universities should be proletarian fighters practicing Marxism and not revisionism. They must have a high awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, the profound thoughts and feelings of the laboring people and the proletarian revolutionary spirit of daring to go against the tide. All these can be really achieved only through seriously studying works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao and taking an active part in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. The worker-peasant-soldier students have aptly said, "The awareness of the line can be raised only in the two-line struggle. The thoughts and feelings of the laboring people can be fostered only by going deep into the midst of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Political firmness and sensitivity can be tempered only through the practice of class struggle."

Student Ch'iao Yin-ho from a poor peasant's family grew up in the revolutionary army unit. He attended school for three years and went to factories and the countryside a number of times. He participated in the practice of the revolution in education, learned from the workers, peasants and soldiers, and grew up in struggle, thus further strengthening his thoughts and feelings for the laboring people. Once he spent half a month at home on holiday. During that period, he visited three villages and called on 38 households of poor and lower-middle peasants and performed ten days of labor. A pair of socks issued him in the first year of his enlistment were darned and mended again and again. Ch'iao Yin-ho wore them when he headed from the drilling ground to the university. At the time of graduation, he again put them on and stepped onto his new fighting post. The poor and lower-middle peasants said in praise, "Yin-ho has followed the right road. University students of this kind merit our trust." After graduation, student Li Yen-ch'ing went to stay at a selected spot in a production brigade where class struggle was most acute. Under the leadership of the Party organization, he along with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants dragged out the hidden class enemies and won the praise of the leadership and the masses. Many such cases tell us that only those brought up in the three great revolutionary movements can have political firmness and

sensitivity and serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the prevention of capitalist restoration and the building of socialism.

Chairman Mao sharply pointed out long ago, "The method of studying social sciences exclusively from the book is likewise extremely dangerous and may even lead one onto the road of counter-revolution." In old universities, people occupied with theory like these studied behind closed doors and paid no attention to transforming their world outlook. As a result, they fell into the quagmire of revisionism. We can no longer follow this old road. The broad masses of the worker-peasant-soldier students pay attention to studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought in struggle. In the process of writing "Comments on and Exemplary Notes to the Confucian Analects," the students of the 1970 Class of the Philosophy Department have read scores of Marxist-Leninist classic works including the "Communist Manifesto," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," "The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party," "On New Democracy," etc. They not only have accomplished the fighting task with flying colors but also considerably raised the Marxist theoretical level.

The Marxist philosophy holds that both knowledge of natural sciences and knowledge of social sciences "come from social practice and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment." In old schools, from book to book and from theory to theory, the line of recognition was completely stood on its head. Today, in the process of the running schools with open doors, through organizing teaching in conjunction with the fighting tasks and typical products, we have implemented the Marxist line of knowledge of from practice to knowledge, from the perceptual to the rational, from the individual to the general, thus enabling the students to study deep, bear things firmly in mind and apply things flexibly. The course in ancient Han language previously offered by the Han language specialty of the Chinese Language Department called for the spending of over two years' time in tackling four thick volumes of teaching material. After finishing them, the students still could not read on their own ancient books. At present, by organizing teaching in conjunction with the compilation of the "Selected Works of Liu Tsung-yüan" and other combat tasks, they have greatly improved the quality of teaching. Speaking of the ability to read the ancient writings and examine data alone, what is done in three months is in excess of the level that took over one year to attain in the past. The ability to apply the Marxist viewpoint in analyzing and solving problems especially cannot be compared with the past.

The running of schools with open doors, the organization of teaching in conjunction with the combat tasks and typical products and the shattering of the past passive practice with teachers lecturing in classrooms and students listening have given better play to the features of the worker-peasant-soldier students armed with given practical experience and their enthusiasm for study. They are enabled to study spontaneously and study in a lively and vigorous manner and acquire relatively satisfactory results in study.

The teachers and students of the specialty in geophysics went to an area afflicted by earthquake to run a school on an open-door basis. They saw for themselves the disaster wrought by the earthquake and the care and concern shown by the Party and the government toward the people of afflicted areas. They thereby received profound education, and their enthusiasm for study was never before so high. They organized teaching in conjunction with the fighting task of forecasting earthquakes. This enabled the students not only to receive basic training in conducting macroscopic survey and station observations, making data analysis, reading premonitory signs, and actually identifying the epicentral intensity, but also to learn the substance of the theory of seismic waves, spatial analytic geometry, etc., thus greatly raising their ability to analyze and solve problems. The students reported that what was learned in three months was more plentiful and more profound than in one year in the school.

When conducting teaching in the past, the specialty in archaeology of the History Department saw only things but not human beings and only discussed the appliances and techniques without associating them with the class struggle of the time or serving the real-life struggle. The students expressed their dissatisfaction saying, "Archaeology, archaeology. It's nothing more than digging for tombs." Spurred by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the teachers and students of the specialty in archaeology closely combined teaching with real-life struggle. When teaching the course of study in the life and culture of Ch'in and Han, they selected 12 subjects and combined the writing of articles criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius with the organization of teaching. For instance, the article, "The Thoroughness of Shang Yang's Political Reforms As Viewed from the Difference bettween the Tombs of the Ch'in State and Those of the Six Other States" used archaeological data to show that during the period of the Warring States, the State of Ch'in had given up the practice of burying the living with the dead, and among objects buried with the dead, there were very few ceremonial utensils but a large number of articles for production and everyday use and military weapons. On the contrary, the Six States in the East still buried slaves with the dead, and among the objects buried with the dead, there were many ceremonial utensils but very few articles for production and everyday use. From this, it can be seen that Shang Yang's political reforms were more thorough, thus laying down a foundation for Ch'in Shih Huang to unify China and set up a centralist feudal state. Meanwhile, they also further criticized the reactionary essence of Confucius and Lin Piao who advocated "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" vigorously practiced restoration and retrogression. Within the short period of two months, the teachers and students wrote 12 articles of relatively high quality for criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, and accomplished their teaching assignment. They unanimously reported that the organizations of teaching in combination with the combat task had turned a "dead" specialty into a living one.

To oppose the revolution in education, the bourgeoisie often deal out the trump card of "profession" to attack us for "lowering the quality of education." Practice of the proletarian revolution in education has

thoroughly shattered their shameless slanders. On the question of quality, we basically do not talk the same language with the bourgeoisie. What we train are not spiritual aristocrats lording it over the laboring people but revolutionary fighters who wholeheartedly serve the people; not bookworms solely obsessed with the reading of books but intellectuals of the working class who not only understand theory but also are capable of taking up practice. Practice of the revolution in education makes us understand that only by doggedly running the school on an open-door basis and letting the students brave the storm and face the world in the three great revolutionary movements and studying by linking theory with reality can we bring up in a better way more socialist-minded and cultured laborers and train personnel for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

(3) Put School Education Under the Control and Supervision of the Broad Masses of Workers, Peasants and Soldiers and Further Strengthen the Leadership of the Working Class Over Schools

To continuously strengthen working-class leadership is a basic guarantee for a school to consistently adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and train successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. The use of Marxism to occupy and reform the educational battlefront is a profound social revolution as well as an undertaking that takes the mobilization of the strength of the proletariat as a whole to accomplish. The running of schools on an open-door basis--by stepping out of the campus or inviting people in--among the workers, peasants and soldiers so as to enable the latter to directly participate in the revolution in education has greatly strengthened the leadership of the working class over the schools.

The workers, peasants and soldiers are the makers of material wealth and spiritual wealth in society and are richest in practical experience. Chairman Mao points out, "Speaking in a certain sense, the wisest and the most capable are the fighters with the greatest amount of practical experience." In the course of operating schools with open doors, the workers, peasants and soldiers play a direct part in teaching activities, and they form with students and teachers "three-in-one combination" groups to study the teaching proposals, define the teaching plans and teaching contents, hold the fort and set the orientation, thus giving an effective boost to the reform of teaching reform and the transformation of courses of study. In the course of running a school with open doors in a factory, the teachers and students of the 1973 Class of the specialty in mathematics organized the teaching of analytical geometry and other courses in conjunction with typical problems in the designing of coordinate boring machines and cams, and in group drilling. Along with the workers, they defined teaching plans and compiled teaching materials. The master workmen personally delivered lectures and made design computations together with the teachers and students according to production needs and practical experience. The students said, "In the past, the lessons taught by teachers were alienated from realities and could not be understood. Now, the master workmen's lectures are linked with realities, strong in ideological character, and full of dialectics. After listening

to them, we not only understand the principles of mathematics but also know how to apply them. Thus, we are learning mathematics in a flexible way."

In the revolution in education, there all along exists the serious struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two ways of thinking. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers understand most profoundly and implement most resolutely Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education and are most thorough in the criticism of the old education of feudalism, the bourgeoisie and revisionism. They show great concern for class struggle and the two-line struggle on the educational front, criticize the reactionary trend of thought for the restoration of capitalism together with the broad masses of teachers and students and warmly support socialist new things emerging in the revolution in education. Once, when a worker-peasant-soldier student mounted the rostrum to lecture on the history of struggle between the Confucianism and Legalism, the individuals with serious bourgeois prejudices sneered at and derided him in a vain attempt to drive him off the rostrum. Those worker comrades present immediately came forward in support of the worker-peasant-soldier student saying, "Be bold and keep on lecturing. You're occupying the rostrum on behalf of the workers, peasants and soldiers. We support you!" Filled with militant passion, this student finished his lecture and was warmly hailed by the worker-peasant-soldier audience. After the lecture, the workers, peasants and soldiers also wrote big-character posters criticizing the revisionist line in education and warmly supporting the worker-peasant-soldier students on the rostrum. The students said with feeling, "With the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers behind us, we have greater confidence in doing a good job in school attendance, management and transformation."

"The question of teaching reform is mainly a question of teaching staff." The running of schools with open doors enables the teachers to keep wide contacts with the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, thus creating very favorable conditions for them to receive re-education politically and study again vocationally. Be it a case of going out or inviting in, we demand the broad masses of teachers to correctly orient their position and attitude, humbly learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers who form the main force in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, and assiduously transform their world outlook. Although a teacher verbally admitted in the past that the workers, peasants and soldiers formed the main force in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, he always felt that the intellectuals were wise. Later, he went to the factory to join the worker comrades in compiling data on the history of struggle between the Confucianism and Legalism. He wrote a story, "Mencius' Mother Moves Thrice," and was very satisfied with it himself. After reading it, the worker comrades sharply pointed out, "After hearing this story of yours we do not feel that Mencius' mother is detestable. On the contrary, we feel that as a widow moving here and there with a child in tow, she is rather pitiable." The master workmen analyzed the political stand of Mencius' mother together with him and helped him recognize the reactionary nature of Mencius' mother as a representative figure of the restoration forces of the slave owners. Later, he again went deep into the midst of

workshops to listen to the short stories of the struggle between the Confucianism and Legalism written by the master workmen, and felt that these stories were full of clearcut and burning class love and hatred. He said with deep understanding, "I have taught the writing course for over ten years. I talk systematically and orderly when I discuss the tendencies of works in class, but once I get in touch with realities, I see the gap between me and the workers, peasants and soldiers."

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." Experience gained in the past few years shows that in order to bring about the forward development of the revolution in education at a faster rate, it is necessary to resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education, persist in running schools with open doors, and rely on the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and the strength of the proletariat as a whole. Shut in a school, although some reforms can also be carried out, the strides taken are always not big enough and the progress made is not fast enough. Furthermore, we have to move forward and backward and negotiate more twists and turns. Through persevering in running schools with open doors, the teachers and students have a vast world to steel themselves, a rich fountainhead for the development of theories, a correct orientation to follow in reforming the courses of study and a powerful driving force for conducting the revolution in education. School and society are able to communicate, education is closely linked with the three great revolutionary movements, and the teachers and students closely integrated with the workers, peasants and soldiers. This further strengthens the leadership of the working class over schools and effectively guarantees the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The running of school with doors open or closed is an acute struggle on the educational front bearing on progress or retrogression, reform or conservatism, revolution or retrogression. It is a major question bearing on whether the proletariat can occupy and transform the educational battlefront and the school into an effective tool for opposing and guarding against revisionism and for consolidating the proletarian dictatorship. The revolution in education is first of all a profound political revolution and ideological revolution. To unfold the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a widespread, penetrating and sustained manner at present is not only a key link to the proper carrying out of the revolution in education but also a driving force for pushing forward the revolution in education. We should ride this east wind and give a big push to the revolution in education.

Great achievements have been won in the revolution in education but viewed from the occupation of the whole educational battlefront with Marxism, continued development and continued advance are still called for. We must bear firmly in mind the Party's basic line, lay hold of major issues, the line and political and ideological work, penetratingly criticize Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and wipe out the remnant pernicious influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius on the educational battlefront, so that the revolution in education can at all times advance along the correct direction and road and constantly win new victories!

* * *

NATIONALITIES POLICIES

Magnificent Victory of the Party's Nationalities Policies

by

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(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 27, 1974)

Under the excellent situation marked by the in-depth development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao, we have ushered in the magnificent festival of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Looking back over the path of combat in the past 25 years, we are brimful with passion. We heartily hail the great victory of the Party's nationalities policies and the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The Ili Kazakh Autonomous Chou of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, situated at the western border of our motherland, has jurisdiction over the two administrative districts of T'ach'eng and Aerhtai in addition to the hsien and municipalities immediately under it. It is mainly inhabited by 13 fraternal nationalities with the Kazakh nationality as the main body. With fertile soil, luxuriant vegetation and rich natural resources, the whole chou has favorable conditions for the development of agricultural, animal husbandry and industrial production. However, before the liberation, under the ruthless exploitation and oppression of the reactionary ruling classes in past ages, production in this area was most backward. The people of all nationalities were so poverty-stricken that they had to lead the miserable life of "a handful of T'a-erh rice and a piece of wornout sheepskin." The people of all nationalities who were unwilling to be slaves had heroically carried out revolutionary struggles against the reactionary rule.

In 1949, Chairman Mao sent the PLA kinsmen to liberate the people of all nationalities in the area of Ili. In the past 20 years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the guiding light of the Party's nationalities policies, the socialist revolution has been developing in-depth and all kinds of construction work have witnessed vigorous development. Production is better developed, the economy is more prosperous, and the people's livelihood is improved year after year.

Especially through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the present deep-going movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the dictatorship of the proletariat has never before been so solid, and with the people of all nationalities closely united, even more robust steps have been taken along the grand road of building socialism.

Today, agricultural and animal husbandry production in the autonomous chou has taken on a new look. The backward state of wide sowing with a thin harvest and raising animals at the mercy of nature in the past has basically changed. Especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the various Party organizations and revolutionary committees have led the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants (herdsmen) to adhere to the Party's basic line, penetratingly launch the movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture and push the building of socialism in the rural and pastoral areas to a new stage of development. In 1973, the total grain output in the autonomous chou had increased by 2.6 times compared with the early period of liberation in 1949, while the total number of livestock had increased 1.3 times compared with 1949. Marked achievements have also been registered in the improvements of livestock breeds. Every year, there is a large number of Ili horses and fine wool sheep shipped to various places throughout the country to aid national construction. Great headway has also been made in industrial construction, communications and transportations in the autonomous chou. Primary industries such as iron and steel, coal, electric power, machine building and mining, etc., have been initially set up, and light industries as wool spinning, leather processing, paper making, industrial chemicals, glass making, pharmaceutical chemistry and edible oil processing, etc., have been rapidly developed. The production of commodities especially needed by many minority nationalities has also made corresponding development. The "five kinds of small" industries operated by hsien and communes are also thriving. In 1973, the total industrial output had increased over ten times compared with 1949, and increased over 100 percent compared with 1965 before the great proletarian cultural revolution. In the field of communications and transportation, a network of highways running in all directions has been initially completed.

Following the development of industrial, agricultural and animal husbandry production, educational and cultural undertakings have also been developed by leaps and bounds in the autonomous region. Prior to liberation, there were only a few middle schools in the whole chou, and even primary schools were very few. The children of the broad masses of poor peasants and herdsmen fundamentally had no chance of going to school. At present, primary schools are fundamentally universally available throughout the chou, and the number of middle schools has increased to 126. Ten secondary vocational schools have also been set up at different times. Through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers' propaganda teams and the poor and lower-middle peasants' (herdsmen) propaganda teams stationed in the schools have conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education, and delightful results have been obtained in the revolution in education. The socialist cultural and art undertakings in the autonomous chou are also never before so prosperous. At present,

each hsien has a cinema house and the rural areas are provided with movie projection teams, book stores, cultural centers and broadcast stations. The broad masses of amateur and professional writers and artists turn to face the workers, peasants and soldiers, and by diligently learning from, popularizing and transplanting the revolutionary model plays and creating new socialist literature and art, have greatly enriched the cultural life of the people of various nationalities. Medical and health undertakings have also been greatly developed, and at present, a medical and health network has been initially formed. The number of medical workers in the whole hsien has now increased by over six times compared with 1954 before the founding of the autonomous chou, and equipment for medical care has increased by 8.7 times. The broad rural and pastoral areas have realized cooperative medicine and trained large numbers of barefoot doctors, thus basically changing the situation marked by shortage of doctors and medicine in the past. The health standard of the people of all nationalities has been greatly raised.

"The correctness or incorrectness in the ideological and political line decides everything." In the past 25 years, the vigorous development of the socialist revolution and socialist construction undertakings in the autonomous chou has been the result of the constant development of the socialist revolution on all fronts and the penetrating development of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads, and the two lines by the 13 fraternal nationalities under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The great proletarian cultural revolution has brought profound changes to the political, economic, cultural and other spheres in the autonomous chou, thus giving impetus to the forward development of all undertakings at a faster rate. This eloquent fact has further told us that the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism is the life line of us people of all nationalities. Only by firmly grasping the Party's basic line could we constantly head from one victory to a new victory. The present penetrating development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is a great political struggle and ideological struggle in the realm of the superstructure through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism, and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. In this struggle, we must take the Party's basic line as the key link, closely associate ourselves with the actual class struggle and the two-line struggle, deepen the criticism of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius--the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline, further enhance our awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, consolidate and develop the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and carry through to the end the revolution in the realm of the superstructure!

The course of combat in the past 25 years has also enabled us to deeply realize that the conscientious implementation of the Party's nationalities policies to constantly support and strengthen the solidarity of the various nationalities has basically guaranteed the uninterrupted victory of our cause. The great achievements attained by our chou in the socialist revolution and socialist constructions are the results of the close unity of the people of all nationalities who fight shoulder to shoulder

under the guiding light of the Party's nationalities policies. Practice has proved that the policy of regional autonomy for the nationalities formulated by Chairman Mao for our Party in accordance with the Marxist-Leninist doctrines on the question of nationalities and the practice of revolution in China is completely correct and most brilliant and wise. The Party organizations of all levels in the autonomous chou have persevered in conducting education on the Party's nationalities policies and national solidarity among the broad masses of cadres and the people of all nationalities, and led the people of all nationalities to see through and smash in time the criminal plots of a handful of class enemies in a vain attempt to undermine national solidarity and disrupt the unity of our motherland. In the movements to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the cadres and the masses of all nationalities have penetratingly criticized the Lin Piao anti-Party clique for pushing the secessionist line, thus further enhancing their consciousness in implementing the Party's nationalities policies and maintaining national unity. The continuous development of the completely new type of brotherly relationship among the nationalities based on equality, unity and mutual love built by the peoples of all nationalities in their common revolutionary struggle has given rise to a situation of grand unity among the people of all nationalities in Ili unknown before.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party organizations at all levels of the autonomous chou--in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "without large numbers of Communist cadres drawn from among the minority nationalities, it is not possible to solve thoroughly the nationalities problems and isolate completely the nationalities reactionaries"--have trained and selected large numbers of cadres of minority nationalities origin in the three great revolutionary movements. At present, there are over 16,400 cadres of minority nationalities origin throughout the chou, equivalent to over half of the total number of cadres in the entire chou. Among them, there are over 120 minority nationality cadres who take up important leading posts in the Party committees and the revolutionary committees at all levels above the hsien level.

The Ili Kazakh Autonomous Chou is an indivisible part of the sacred territory of our great socialist motherland. In the past, the people of all nationalities in our chou had joined the people of the whole country in waging unyielding struggles against the invasion of the old Tzar. Today, the Soviet revisionist new Tzar is following the footsteps of the old Tzar. He has not given up hope in his crooked design and is trying to revive the pipedream of the old Tzar. This is doomed to go bankrupt. The armymen and civilians of all nationalities in our chou, firmly implementing Chairman Mao's teachings on "Be prepared against war and natural disaster and do everything for the people," are determined to maintain a high degree of revolutionary vigilance, strengthen the unity of the army and the people, and improve the joint defense of the army and the people, and are ready to wipe out at any time all those enemies who dare to come and invade us.

At the time of celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Peoples' Republic of China, we are determined to conscientiously study the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, carry out the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a popularized, deep-going and sustained way, implement the Party's general line of building socialism, further launch the mass movements for "learning from Tach'ing in industry," and "learning from Tachai in agriculture," persevere in "grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and promote war preparations," and make new contributions toward defending and building up the frontierland.

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HERBAL MEDICINE FOR ANESTHESIA

China Uses Herbal Medicine for Anaesthesia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1974)

after a period of intensive scientific experiments and testing, chinese medical workers have now announced the successful use of herbal medicine for anaesthesia in surgery.

in achieving this new contribution to medicine and pharmacology, chinese medical and pharmaceutical workers have been guided by chairman mao's teaching that "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level."

herbal anaesthesia is a combined general (as distinct from local) anaesthesia using chinese traditional and western medicine. the main drug is an extract from the datura flower (thorn apple flower). western medicine is drawn on to improve its administration. the anaesthetic is suitable for major and medium types of operation. before an operation, when a requisite dose of the herbal anaesthetic is injected or given orally, the patient enters into a state of anaesthesia within five minutes. the anaesthetic effect of a dose of three to five grammes, given to an adult, lasts five to six hours. if more time is needed, a supplementary dose of the herbal anaesthetic can be added. if the time of the operation needs to be shortened, an injection of the herbal analeptic of physostigmine (calabar bean alkaloids) brings the patient to in five to ten minutes.

at a rough estimate, this herbal anaesthetic has already been used on more than 40,000 patients in the past four years in various parts of the country. they range from people in their eighties to a one-year-old infant. the scope of the surgery involved extends over more than 100 types of operation, including excision of the lung, the esophagus, the stomach, the spleen or the uterus, the reattachment of severed limbs and surgery for urinary diseases and for eye, nose, ear, throat or dental ailments. some operations have lasted as long as 12 hours.

experiments on animals and a great deal of clinical experience have shown the herbal anaesthesia to be reliable, to have very small unfavourable side-effects and to have a fairly long period of analgesia (insensibility to pain) without any unfavourable side-effects on the respiratory and digestive tracts. this proves it to be a safe method of anaesthesia, applicable to all patients other than those suffering from glaucoma, tachycardia (a rapid cardiac rate), severe hypertension or severe impairment of the hepatic and renal function. patients like this new method. the consensus of opinion among patients

after regaining consciousness is: "it's like having a good sleep." the teaching hospital of hsuchou medical college in kiangsu province made a follow-up of more than 100 patients who had been discharged from the hospital three to six months earlier but found no ill after-effects.

by improving microcirculation, the new herbal anaesthesia can also be used to help counter shock. various medical institutions have used it successfully in surgery on a considerable number of patients in a state of shock or in some other critical condition for whom western anaesthesia was not advisable.

earlier this year the hsiangshan county people's hospital in chekiang province admitted a peasant woman who was suffering from stones in the gall bladder with cholecystitis (inflammation of the gall bladder), complicated by toxic shock. at the time of admission the patient's face was deathly pale and her limbs were icy cold; she was short of breath and it was impossible to measure her blood pressure and pulsing.

in operating on her the surgeons chose herbal anaesthesia. five minutes after being given an injection of the herbal anaesthetic the patient became unconscious. fifteen minutes later her limbs turned warm and her face regained its normal colour. her blood pressure and pulsing gradually rose and she got out of the state of shock. she came to at midnight after three hours of operation. not long afterwards she was discharged.

according to historical records, as early as 1,700 years ago, hua to, the famous doctor of the han dynasty (206 b.c.-220 a.d.) used herbal anaesthesia in performing operations. he mixed herbal powder in wine and administered it to relieve patients of the pain of abdominal or other surgery. his pioneering endeavours in this field are part of china's valuable medical heritage. references to herbal anaesthesia have also been found in books of traditional chinese medicine in various dynasties. li shih-chen, a noted pharmacologist of the ming dynasty (1368-1644 a.d.) gave a detailed description of the anaesthetic effects of the datura flower.

in recent years when herbal anaesthesia was first used, it took a fairly long time for the patient to come to. sometimes the patient went on sleeping soundly several hours after the operation. this was inconvenient for post-operative treatment and nursing.

the juichin and shukuang hospitals in shanghai found a wild plant which can counter the effects of the datura flower and, in cooperation with the shanghai research institute of medicine and pharmacology and the shanghai number one herbal medicine factory, extracted a herbal analeptic -- physostigmine (calabar bean alkaloids), which they successfully applied to clinical work from 1972 onward.

scientists and technicians of the shanghai research institute of pharmaceutical industry worked hard and self-reliantly to synthesize physostigmine which is hard to locate in its wild state. they succeeded in turning out physostigmine which produces the same effect as the natural wild plant. now a liquid extract of this herbal anaesthetic can be given orally or by enema or intramuscular or intravenous injection. this is an advance on the time, in the inceptive days of this method, when the herbal anaesthetic decoctions should be taken only orally.

the method of herbal anaesthesia still needs to be improved. medical workers are determined to implement conscientiously chairman mao's principles, "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china" and "weed through the old to bring forth the new," and to delve still deeper into this subject, striving to perfect the herbal anaesthesia and make greater contributions towards china's unified new medicine and new pharmacology.

FREIGHTERS

Chinese-Equipped Ocean-Going Freighter Returns from Maiden Voyage

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 9, 1974)

a new 10,000-ton class chinese ocean-going freighter consisting entirely of home-made equipment has returned here from a maiden voyage to the mediterranean. laden with the friendship of the people of many lands, the freighter "fengching" arrived at shanghai harbour on national day eve after covering 32,000 nautical miles in 150 days.

the fully-loaded freighter braved the waves of the pacific, indian and atlantic oceans, sailed through seven straits, rounded the cape of good hope twice and crossed the equator four times. the total distance adds up to one circle and half round the equator.

the entire voyage was conducted at high speed, despite tropical cloudbursts, fresh or strong gales, high waves and heavy fog. the main and auxiliary engines, navigating apparatus, electrical appliances, instruments and meters all functioned well. this proves that the structure, quality and performance of the ship and its component parts are suitable for ocean-going voyages and are up to advanced standards in many respects.

influenced by the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao, some people believed in their fallacious argument that "building a ship is not as good as buying one; buying a ship is not as good as chartering one" and had a blind faith in foreign things. they looked askance at home-made vessels and engines and asserted that "home-made ships may sail on coastal waters and nearby seas, but they cannot go to distant oceans." ship builders and sailors of shanghai indignantly protested over this. when the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius started early this year, workers of the chiangnan shipyard and sailors of "fengching" put up revolutionary big-character posters which subjected the revisionist nonsense to withering criticism. the sailors said: "we are sure to sail our home-made ship across all the great oceans of the world." their revolutionary enthusiasm to win honour for the great socialist motherland won warm support from the municipal leadership and workers of shanghai. on may 4 this year, the freighter "fengching" weighed anchor and started on the great voyage.

ship builders of shanghai have built dozens of ocean-going ships of the 10,000-ton class by self-reliance since the great proletarian cultural revolution began. the "fengching" was the ninth built by the chiangnan shipyard in the cultural revolution. it is 161 metres long and 20.4 metres wide, with a displacement of over 20,000 tons, a freight capacity of 13,000 tons and a speed of 17.5 knots. in the design of the hull and in construction technology, the builders drew upon the strong points of similar ships.

the main engine of the ship, a 9,200-hp heavy super-charged diesel engine, which has a high capacity and a low fuel consumption rate, is also a product of the chiangnan shipyard. the engine ran smoothly for a total of over 2,130 hours during the voyage, the longest run being 18 and a half days, or about 500 hours. everything on the ship is made in china. shanghai's metallurgical, machine-building, electrical appliances, instruments and meters, chemical, light and textile and handicraft industries provided "fengching" with whole sets of equipment and material. in all, more than 500 factories in shanghai and other parts of china contributed their shares to the building of the freighter.

the voyage proved the worth of all the home-made equipment. the radar apparatus presented clear images of objects within 50 nautical miles. the gyro-compass stood the test of high temperature during the four trips across the equator and maintained its accuracy throughout the voyage. the transceiver operated at stable frequencies and showed a high sensitivity and a good selectivity. the holds are sealed and ventilated well.

the successful voyage of "fengching" shows the inexhaustible wisdom and creativeness of the chinese working class. it marks a new height attained by the country's

industry and technology in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

the ship builders and seamen, who considered the voyage as an act in defence of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, have worked in close unity and coordination to make the voyage a success.

as soon as the ship completed a trial voyage with a heavy load in late march, ship builders and the entire crew began preparations for a long-distance ocean-going voyage. the workers practically checked every screw in the engines and electrical appliances.

with a high sense of revolutionary responsibility, the seamen diligently studied technique and conducted careful operation and maintenance.

"fengching" called at ports of eight countries in asia, africa and europe and was warmly received everywhere. many foreign friends and overseas chinese came from afar to have a look. seeing the entirely chinese-made freighter, they praised the chinese workers' revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. patriotic chinese residing abroad were particularly proud of it. an overseas chinese in his eighties said: "old china even had to buy nails from abroad. this ocean-going ship contains nothing foreign. this alone shows the wise leadership of chairman mao."

flying the five-star red flag, the ship arrived at the port of brindisi, italy, on july 30. many italian friends and overseas chinese came to extend their greetings to the chinese crew, presenting them with bouquets and baskets of flowers. this thoroughly exposed the slanders spread by all reactionaries against new china and gave the anti-china buffoon antonioni and his ilk a slap in the face.

the captain of "fengching" told hsinhua: "china is a developing country and her shipbuilding industry is still young. all new-born things must show one kind of shortcomings or another in the course of their growth. but it has been proved beyond all doubt that chinese ocean-going vessels can do their jobs, and the country will take giant steps forward in both shipbuilding and maritime navigation."

HOUSING

South China City Builds More New Housing

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 9, 1974)

from the time of liberation to the first half of this year kwangchow, capital of kwangtung province, has built more than 5 million square metres of floor space of new housing, equivalent to 70 per cent of the city's total pre-liberation housing area. the workers who lived in slums and the fishermen who for generations lived on board their boats on the pearl river have all moved into new housing.

before liberation, the housing conditions of the working people were atrocious. more than 260,000 people were huddled together in straw sheds, wooden huts, or in boats on the pearl river, and some even slept on the sidewalks. from the time of liberation onward, the communist party and the people's government began paying great attention to this question. while repairing the existing housing, the state has constantly increased its appropriations for building new housing. by now, a great number of new housing estates have been built in the eastern and northern suburbs of kwangchow, along the central pinchiang road and along the banks of the pearl river. some big factories have put up new living quarters for their own workers.

the eastern suburbs of the city used to be a stinking wilderness strewn with inadequately-buried corpses. now it has become a major industrial area with all necessary facilities, including new housing estates comprising more than 200 blocks of flats.

for generations in the old society, the boat-dwellers of kwangchow lived in their several-metre long boats. beginning from 1953 they steadily moved into new housing estates specially built for the fisherfolk, thus ending their thousand-year-long insecure nomadic life. in all they now have more than 300,000 square metres of new floor space. all the new housing estates have primary schools, kindergartens, clinics, department stores, grain stores and vegetable and meat markets.

among the dozen or so estates for the fisherfolk, the one which is located along the central pinchiang road is the biggest. here there are more than 50 three-to-six-storied blocks of buildings, surrounded with trees, standing neatly along the pearl river banks. all the buildings in this estate have been designed and built according to the wishes of the former boat-dwellers. every flat has its own kitchen, lavatory, electric lighting, running water and various other equipment and facilities. the rent amounts on the average to not more than five per cent of a family's income.

NATURAL DISASTERS

People in South China Triumph Over Tidal Waves, Typhoons, Sand Storms

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1974)

more than 6,000 kilometres of massive sea dykes protect ten million people and more than one million hectares of land on the plains and low-lying land along the south china coast.

the stone-faced dykes, newly built or repaired by the people to combat tidal waves and typhoons, testify to their tenacious spirit in meeting the challenge of nature.

kwangtung province and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china are often struck by typhoons, accompanied with tidal waves and heavy downpours, in summer and autumn. yet hilly land further inland is threatened by drought. in the quarter of a century since the founding of the people's republic of china, the people, under the leadership of the chinese communist party, have built water control projects in the slack farming season every year, with financial aid from the government. today all low-lying land is fenced by dykes which are generally stone-faced and wide enough at the top for motor transport.

take the pienhai production brigade in yangchiang county of kwangtung province. the five hundred able-bodied people there blasted rocks in the hills a dozen kilometres away to build a 2.5 kilometre-long dyke 15 metres wide at the base and 4 metres wide at the top with a 5-metre thick protective stone face. the dyke has withstood typhoons with a hurricane force and battering tides. the people have also dammed small rivers to deal with drought. grain production is more than seven times the total at the time of liberation.

chen hsiao, chairman of the production brigade revolutionary committee, said: "man is the decisive factor in the struggle against nature. what seems insurmountable problems can be overcome when the masses use their wisdom and strength."

the collective strength of the people's communes has been used to avert damages by typhoons and strong ocean waves.

in old china, the dykes were dilapidated and some low-lying land were even defenceless against the rolling sea waves. things changed only after liberation.

the people in the mountainous and hilly districts near the south china coast have created over 100,000 small, medium-sized and big reservoirs for the prevention of flood and irrigation.

feudal dynasties used drought-stricken leichou peninsula as a place of exile. except for the chiuchou river, the two dozen streams there would all dry up in the dry season. although the annual rainfall in the area ranged from 1,400 to 1,700 millimetres, the rate of evaporation came to some 1,500 millimetres. between 1943 to 1946, starvation and plague took a heavy toll of more than 100,000 people.

from 1958 to 1960, the new born people's communes of leichou organized 300,000 people to build a reservoir across the chiuchou river and dug a 174-kilometre-long man-made river to divert water from the reservoir. the man-made river runs from north to south, crossing 22 hills in the northern section, and running across newly-filled land in the southern section. its main and subsidiary branches stretch to all parts of the peninsula, linked with big and small reservoirs and ponds. the irrigation system brings water to over 100,000 hectares of arid land, half of the total area of farmland on the peninsula. the irrigated area now gives stable high yields of grain, edible oil, sugar cane and tropical crops.

the low-lying land of the pearl river delta was constantly water-logged and the higher land there suffered from drought. the tidal basin was often flooded. an irrigation and drainage system with thousands of electric pumping stations has made 400,000 hectares give high stable yields although heavy rains and long dry spells still occur. the past dozen years saw many excellent harvests.

the coastal area of the chaochou-swatow plain in kwangtung has built dykes that enabled the people to turn more than 20,000 hectares of formerly surf-washed sea beaches into farmland. several hundred hectares of late-rice fields are a lush green in the wutou, wanwei and shanhsin islands inhabited by the ching nationality in the tunghsing multi-national autonomous county of kwangsi. the 5,000 people living on the three islands have erected a dozen sea dykes and transformed barren beaches into good cropland in the past ten years.

coastal people have created more than 100,000 hectares of forests of beefwood, eucalyptus and other trees on former sandy waste in the past two decades. they carried fresh water from afar to start the saplings off. tree belts of mangrove, beefwood and pine have created a "green great wall" that blocks sandstorms. areas which used to be short of timber and firewood

now abound in these resources. nearly 50 per cent of the 250,000 hectares afforested on leichou peninsula in the past 20 years were planted during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

precipitation and micro-climate have improved and the paddy fields expanded. average annual precipitation in choshui county increased from 1,462 mm. between 1913 and 1952 to 1,865 mm. between 1964-1973, and the average annual temperature in the past decade fell by 0.1 degree centigrade compared with the previous decade.

fengpo commune in wenchang county on hainan island had more than 1,300 hectares of sandy waste before liberation. sand shifted 14 metres every year and buried 13 villages and more than 200 hectares of farmland in the one hundred years prior to liberation. 11 villages were in danger of being buried on the eve of liberation. the people soon after liberation planted beefwood on more than 1,000 hectares in four years. the commune now has turned former sandy waste into farmland, recovered sand-buried farmland and developed forestry.

after liberation, commune members on some coastal islands used their collective strength to build embankments that joined their islands to the mainland and aqueducts and canals to lead in fresh water.

this year's total output and per-unit yield of early rice in the chinchou region of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, the changchiang region of kwangtung province, the pearl river delta and on the chaochou-swatow plain surpassed the previous highs. output of salt and fish catches from january to august this year were higher than those of the same period in the past years.

RURAL BROADCASTING

Widespread Broadcasting Network in Rural China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1974)

a widespread radio rediffusion network is now in operation in the rural areas of china. nearly all counties have radio rediffusion stations. the overwhelming majority of people's communes have amplifier systems, over 90 per cent of the production brigades and teams have loudspeaker systems, and 63 per cent of the rural households have

loudspeakers. this radio rediffusion network enables the chinese peasants in their hundreds of millions to hear news about national and international affairs.

no broadcasting facilities were available in the vast rural areas before liberation. the rural radio rediffusion network established after liberation has made rapid progress since 1965, the year when chairman mao issued the call "strive to do broadcasting work well and serve the people of china and the world."

commune members of all nationalities in one county of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region have since 1965 put up 3,990 kilometres of transmission lines across high mountains and dense forests and installed 13,000 loudspeakers in secluded villages and hamlets.

rural broadcasting has played an important role in the great proletarian cultural revolution. it guides the peasants in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and enriches their cultural life. many counties make use of radio rediffusion stations to organize meetings criticizing lin piao and confucius. these stations also broadcast talks by workers, peasants and soldiers on their own experience, selected writings by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and articles on the criticism of lin piao and confucius and the history of the struggle between the confucian and legalist schools.

party committees at all levels use broadcasting to bring home to the masses the party's policies, spread experience in production and commend advanced units and model workers.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Inner Mongolia Reports Good Results in Livestock Breeding

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Oct. 8, 1974)

north china's inner mongolian autonomous region reports new successes in livestock breeding this year following on the good results in the last four years. despite natural disasters, the number of livestock showed a net increase of 5.4 per cent over last year's.

the number of animals of fine and improved breeds in 16 animal husbandry banners (counties) increased by 600,000 compared with last year. virtually all

sheep owned by many communes and production brigades are of improved strains.

the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius raised the consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines of the cadres and herdsmen and fired their enthusiasm for socialism. it gave an impetus to the mass movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pacesetter in agriculture.

to protect the livestock against drought and other natural adversities, the herdsmen enclosed 185,000 hectares of pastures, and sank some 300 pump wells and 700 ordinary wells in one year.

in the movement to learn from tachai, the number of advanced communes rose from one to nine, advanced production brigades from three to 26. the wushenchao commune is one of them. it achieved a considerable increase in the number of livestock this year after defeating waterlogging in autumn and drought in spring.

SPORTS

China Holds 1974 National Rowing Tournament

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Oct. 9, 1974)

china's 1974 national rowing tournament was held not long ago at the scenic east lake in the central china city of wuhan.

participating in the races were more than 120 men and women rowers from five provinces and cities. the kwangtung team was made up of fishermen's sons and daughters, aged from 16 to 21. the heilungkiang team was largely composed of young workers, while teenagers dominated the shanghai team.

the men's events included 2,000-metre single sculls, coxed pairs, coxed fours and coxed eights, and 1,000-metre singles and doubles kayak. the women's events included 1,000-metre single sculls, coxed pairs and coxed fours and 500-metre singles and doubles kayak.

upholding the principle of "friendship first, competition second", the rowers and coaches from various places exchanged experience for common progress in the course of the tournament.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Madame James Cairns Arrive in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai. Oct. 8, 1974)

dr. james cairns, deputy prime-minister and minister for overseas trade of the australian federal government, mrs. cairns and their party arrived here by special plane this morning for a friendly visit to china.

the national flags of china and australia flew at hungchiao airport today. among those welcoming the distinguished australian guests at the airport were feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman, and huang chin-hai, wang ching and chin ah-o, members of the standing committee, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; and vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan and his wife chen hsin, as well as australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald and his wife, who have come from peking to greet the guests.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee hosted a banquet this evening to warmly welcome the australian guests. the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. vice-chairman feng kuo-chu and deputy prime-minister james cairns made toasts and acclaimed the constant development of friendly relations between china and australia on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Mme. James Cairns Visit East China City

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 9, 1974)

dr. james cairns, deputy prime-minister and minister for overseas trade of the australian federal government, his wife and party made a trip today to the city of wuhsi, kiangsu province, and returned here this evening. they were accompanied by chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan and his wife chen hsin.

upon their arrival at and departure from wuhsi, the distinguished australian guests were greeted and seen

off at the railway station by yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and tung wan-hua, han pen-chu and chou hsi-lin, vice-chairmen of the wuhsi municipal revolutionary committee.

australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald and his wife also accompanied the deputy prime-minister to wuhsi.

in wuhsi, deputy prime-minister cairns, his wife and party made a boating excursion on lake taihu, visited a workshop making clay figurines and toured scenic spots in the company of yang kuang-li and chai shu-fan.

the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee gave a luncheon in honour of the distinguished australian guests. vice-chairman yang kuang-li and deputy prime-minister cairns toasted the constant development of the friendship between the chinese and australian peoples and of the economic relations and trade and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Marxist-Leninist Communist Party Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1974)

the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of belgium sent a letter on september 25 to chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the communist party of china, warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the letter says, "for the chinese people, the birth of the people's republic of china is a great victorious stage. for the working class and the masses of the people of the whole world, it is the most important event since the victory of the great october socialist revolution which took place in november, 1917 under the leadership of the bolshevik party of lenin and stalin.

"in the past 25 years, china has developed swiftly, conquering famine and poverty and building a socialist country with great strides."

it continues, internationally, the people's republic of china is a faithful ally of the peoples fighting for freedom and independence. she is a firm mainstay in the fight against hegemonism and against the criminal manoeuvres and plots of the two imperialist super-bandits, u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism.

the letter says, "the victorious 25 years of the people's republic of china and its people are possible thanks to the leadership and the correct line of the chinese communist party led by the great marxist-leninist, comrade mao tsetung."

the letter says, "today, under the leadership of the chinese communist party, the masses have launched a great struggle against the reactionary ideology of confucius and his disciple lin piao." "the movement to criticize confucius-lin piao has freed and encouraged the initiative of the chinese masses. it is a revolution in the super-structure. it is of universal significance."

"we share the great joy and pride of the chinese people in hailing heartily the 25th anniversary of the people's republic of china," it concludes.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Photo Exhibition Held in London to Celebrate Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English London, Oct. 8, 1974)

"the banner books and crafts" organised a photo exhibition on china here from september 28 to october 7 to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the exhibits included 280 photos, as well as posters, books, papercuts and handicrafts. the photos reflected the achievements won by the chinese people in socialist construction as well as their present struggle and life.

about 3,500 visitors had viewed the exhibition. among them were workers, students, teachers and other people.

during the exhibition, chinese films including "taking tiger mountain by strategy" and "tunnel warfare" were shown.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Trade Minister Gives Dinner in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1974)

u san win, minister for trade of the socialist republic of the union of burma and leader of the burmese trade delegation, gave a dinner here this evening.

attending were chinese minister and vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang and chen chieh, and leading members of organizations concerned hsi yeh-sheng, cheng jui-sheng, liu hua and chang hsien-cheng, as well as commercial counsellor shang ke-lin of the chinese embassy in burma.

present were members of the burmese trade delegation, and charge d'affaires ad interim u tin aye and other officials of the burmese embassy here.

minister u san win and minister li chiang made toasts to the development of the friendship between the people of china and burma.

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Burmese Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1974)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a friendly conversation this afternoon with all members of the burmese trade delegation led by u san win, minister for trade of the socialist republic of the union of burma.

the members of the delegation attending the meeting were u thein maung, u aung kyi, u ko ko gyi, u hla aung and u hla myint. u tin aye, charge d'affaires ad interim of the burmese embassy here, also attended.

present on the occasion were chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, and leading members of organizations concerned hsi yeh-sheng and cheng jui-sheng, as well as commercial counsellor shang ke-lin of the chinese embassy in burma.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Gives Banquet for Burmese Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1974)

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the trade delegation from the socialist republic of the union of burma led by u san win, minister of trade.

charge d'affaires ad interim u tin aye and other diplomatic officials of the burmese embassy in china attended.

minister li chiang and minister u san win made toasts and hoped for further development of the traditional friendship and trade relations between the two peoples.

also present were vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh and leading members of departments concerned, chao pu-chu, hsi yeh-sheng, cheng jui-sheng and chang hsien-cheng, as well as commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in burma shang ke-lin.

minister li chiang held talks with minister u san win this morning.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Refutes Slanders Against RGNUC

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1974)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of the kingdom of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, in a statement on october 5 refuted slanders fabricated by some delegations at the 29th session of the united nations general assembly against the royal government of national union of cambodia. he pointed out that the u.n. should restore to the r.g.n.u.c. its lawful seat and expel the delegate of the traitorous lon nol clique.

the statement said that some delegations at the 29th session of the u.n. general assembly attacked the kingdom of cambodia -- a member state of the u.n. since 1955 -- and its government (the r.g.n.u.c.) while defending the notorious enterprise of the so-called "khmer republic". they asserted that the r.g.n.u.c. is a "government in exile" which has neither people as its foundation nor land; that the war in cambodia is merely an internal affair of the cambodian people; that the united nations is not entitled to "interfering" with the cambodian

question; and that the so-called "khmer republic" has a "legitimate, constitutional" basis and earns the approval and support of the cambodian people.

the statement said: "on behalf of the cambodian people who have been victims of u.s. neo-colonialist aggression since 1970, the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, i lodge a solemn protest with the handful of flunkeys of u.s. imperialism against the vilifications they hurled from the u.n. forum against the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the c.p.n.l.a.f., and i lodge a solemn protest with these people and their governments, which are loyal to u.s. imperialism, against their brazen distortion of the reality and historical facts (since march 1970) in cambodia."

the statement cited a host of facts to show the real state of affairs in cambodia and convincingly repudiate the slanders of those delegations.

the statement said: "the r.g.n.u.c. is not a government in exile. all its ministers, except foreign minister sarin chhak (who is temporarily abroad in charge of diplomatic mission in the international arena), are at present inside cambodia and in the liberated areas."

the statement said: "the americans themselves recognize that mr. khieu samphan, head of our government (r.g.n.u.c.) inside cambodia is a remarkable figure in cambodia and in the international arena. they recognize that even lon nol's officials in phnompenh have a great esteem for mr. khieu samphan and despise their own chieftains, the lackeys of u.s. imperialism."

it said, "the r.g.n.u.c. now controls and administrates at least 90 per cent of cambodian territory, in particular those parts where 'cambodia works and produces'."

"on the contrary," the statement said, "the so-called 'khmer republic' controls only scattered 'enclaves' which occupy less than 10 per cent of cambodian territory and which are nothing but an economic corpse -- a 'non-state' which has no economy of its own and is surviving with great difficulty on the constant and massive aid injections from its u.s. master."

"the so-called 'khmer republic' never belongs to cambodia. it is only a creation of the u.s., a servile creature of the u.s., and a pure u.s. colony at the disposal and under the governing, administration and manipulation of u.s. officials sent to phnompenh by washington," the statement said.

it pointed out that the cambodian war is not an internal war of cambodia. it is a neo-colonialist war launched by the united states against the kingdom of cambodia and the cambodian people.

after citing many facts the statement pointed out that the cambodian question is absolutely an international one created by continuous u.s. aggression and intervention against a small country which was once independent and neutral. "therefore, the united nations has all the right and obligation to discuss and settle this question in a just manner," the statement said.

it said: "to maintain the traitorous lon nol clique in the united nations means to approve u.s. imperialist aggression upon and neo-colonization of cambodia and encourage u.s. imperialism to continue its genocide and systematic destruction of the cambodian states."

it went on: "to urge the r.g.n.u.c. to negotiate peace with the lon nol clique means to make the cambodian people accept 'american peace' which will no longer lead to the restoration of genuine independence in cambodia and the re-establishment of unity of the cambodian state, territory, administration and nation."

it said: "the restoration of the seat of the r.g.n.u.c. in the united nations is not only a move of lofty justice but also an act of peace and liberation."

"only the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c., and the c.p.n.l.a.f. truly represent independent, sovereign and non-aligned cambodia and embody the aspirations of the khmer people and nation for liberty, democracy, peace and progress," it continued.

it said: "at present, the people in phnompenh and even a large number of 'lonnolite' officials are anxiously looking forward to the r.g.n.u.c. they even wish to see the total defeat of their 'khmer republic' in the united nations this year."

the statement said: "if it were the decision of the united nations to maintain u.s. neo-colonialism in phnompenh and retain the seat of the pro-u.s. traitorous lon nol clique, it is certain that she would at least involuntarily open the prospect of a bigger war with bigger misery and more disastrous destruction in cambodia."

it said: "if it were still the decision of the united nations this year to maintain the seat of the lon nol clique, the u.s. would be further encouraged to develop its imperialist, colonialist and genocidal war in cambodia."

it added: "as for the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the c.p.n.l.a.f., they will never give up the fight, lose courage or accept cease-fire or any other compromise and negotiation, even secret negotiation, in the months and years to come.

"on the contrary, they will redouble their efforts, be ready to bear all sacrifices, even the heaviest ones,

and, arms in hand, resist u.s. aggression for ever. they will struggle fiercely without retreat until their beloved fatherland kampuchea legitimately re-establish her honour, liberty, national unity, territorial integrity and peace on the basis of national independence without partition."

CHINA AND CANADA

Quebec Revolutionary Students' Movement Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1974)

the revolutionary students' movement of quebec, canada, sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message says, "the founding of the people's republic of china is a historic event of great significance to the chinese people as well as the people of the whole world."

it says, "the chinese people have devoted themselves to building a socialist society, which is admired by the freedom-loving people of all countries. the chinese people have won great victories especially in the great proletarian cultural revolution by smashing the counter-revolutionary clique of liu shao-chi, thus striking heavy blows to modern revisionism."

it says, "in the current revolutionary movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the chinese people are further deepening the political and ideological struggle in the sphere of superstructure." "china has won more and more friends throughout the world because of the successes scored at home by its people and the foreign policy of its government."

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Revolutionary Communist Party Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1974)

a letter of greetings from the chilean revolutionary communist party has been received here on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the letter says, "in the peoples' fight for liberation, the victory of the chinese revolution is one of the most important events in our century. this marks a decisive point in the protracted struggle of the contemporary proletariat who leads the advanced groups of the society in liberating from imperialism and the reactionaries and in building a just and democratic society free from oppression and exploitation."

all the progressive sectors on our planet find in the people's republic of china a reliable friend and a faithful ally for its firm and invariable line of supporting the just cause of mankind, the letter adds.

if the protracted struggle of the chinese people has culminated in a success of universal and historic significance, it is because the leading force of this great cause has been the chinese communist party guided by marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and headed by the great revolutionary leader of our epoch comrade mao tsetung, the letter points out.

it stresses that the great victory won by the chinese people has a particular significance after the betrayal of the revisionist leading clique of the cpsu.

"the chilean people are experiencing the most painful stage in their life." therefore, "the example of the chinese revolution is of special significance to our people. today we should as never before adhere to the policy of meeting our needs by relying on our own force so as to impel the struggle of the broad masses and to unite with the entire people in opposing u.s. imperialism and the reactionaries." "the victory of the struggle for liberation is indissolubly linked with the task of exposing and isolating the revisionists and of preventing them from seizing the direction of the struggle," it stresses.

"following the example of the heroic road taken by the chinese people, the peoples of the world are strengthening their unity in opposing imperialism, combating the two superpowers' hegemonic policy and domination, propelling the revolution and opening the road to a new life of prosperity and well-being for mankind," the letter concludes.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chairman of Communist League (M-L) of Denmark Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1974)

benito scocozza, chairman of the communist league (marxist-leninist) of denmark, sent a letter on behalf of the central committee of the league to the central committee of the communist party of china on september 25, most sincerely greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the letter says: "your long successful struggle for national liberation and for socialism is a great inspiration for the peoples of the world, and is a great help for our own struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and capitalism."

"the international policy of the people's republic of china has been an invaluable support to the small and middle-sized countries in their struggle against the two superpowers," the letter adds.

Danish Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1974)

chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry liang chang-wu met and gave a banquet in honour of the forestry delegation from denmark led by gunnav seidenfaden this evening. they had a friendly conversation.

danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan and his wife were present on the occasion.

the danish delegation arrived in peking on september 30 at the invitation of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry. the guests took part in the chinese national day celebrations, visited industrial and educational establishments and toured forest areas and places of historical interest. they will soon leave peking to tour southern parts of china before going home.

CHINA AND DOMINICA

Red Line of Dominican June 14 Revolutionary Movement Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1974)

the national directorate of the red line of the june 14 revolutionary movement of the dominican republic sent a message to the communist party of china on september 30, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

communist party of china

peking

the extraordinary progress made by the chinese people in the 25 years of proletarian revolution under the wise guidance of comrade mao tsetung and the communist party has prompted our marxist-leninist organization to give a proletarian salute on the new anniversary of the glorious revolution to chairman mao, the party and the great chinese people, wishing them a long life so as to achieve greater victories for your people and for the proletarian revolution of the world.

without unity there is no force and without force there is no victory exclamation

national directorate
red line of the june 14 revolutionary movement

september 30, 1974

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1974)

francisco macias nguema biyogo, president of the republic of equatorial guinea, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung on september 27, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency chairman mao tsetung,

people's republic of china,

peking,

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i am particularly pleased to extend to your excellency, on behalf of the equatorial guinean people, the national united workers' party and the government, our greetings on this historic event. the excellent relations existing between the peoples of china and equatorial guinea will be further strengthened, which is of mutual interest to our two countries. the assistance rendered by the chinese people and government to our people and other african countries is a greatest contribution to the third world countries that have suffered from colonialist oppression, exploitation, plunder and sabotage, in their struggles against colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism and imperialism. i wish personal happiness to you and prosperity to the great chinese people.

francisco macias nguema biyogo

president for life of the republic of equatorial guinea

bata, september 27, 1974

CHINA AND FINLAND

Marxist-Leninist Groups of Finland Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1974)

the executive committee of the marxist-leninist groups of finland sent a message on october 1 to the central committee of the communist party of china, most warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message says: "the chinese people have, led by the marxist-leninist line of comrade mao tsetung, made continuous achievements in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and in the struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism. this inspires all peoples and encourages them to continue their own struggle. it is also of great support to our work in finland. the victories in your struggle are victories of all revolutionary peoples."

CHINA AND GABON

Gabonese President and Madame Bongo Arrive in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 8, 1974)

el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of the government, madame bongo and the other distinguished gabonese guests arrived here from shanghai by special plane this morning in the company of ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

they were given a warm welcome at the airport by chao tzu-yang, chairman, and lin li-ming and shan yin-chang, vice-chairmen, of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chiang hsieh-yuan, leading member of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and more than two thousand local people.

kwangchow's main streets today were decorated with colourful banners and red balloons. when president and madame bongo and the other guests stepped down from the plane, the airport resounded with the beating of drums and gongs. people sang and danced to greet the distinguished guests.

the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in the evening in honour of president and madame bongo and the other distinguished gabonese guests. the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. chairman chao tzu-yang and president bongo made toasts at the banquet.

chao tzu-yang said: "the people of kwangtung, long subjected to imperialist aggression and oppression, know very well that we chinese people and the people of gabon are comrades-in-arms on the same front in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. our hearts are filled with warmth when we have among us his excellency president bongo and mme. bongo who have made light of a long journey and brought to us by the south china sea the friendship of the gabonese people on the coast of western africa. we hereby express our heartfelt thanks to them."

president bongo spoke warmly of the friendship between the chinese and gabonese people. he said: "the people of china and gabon meet here today and voice their common desire to further strengthen their mutual understanding and cooperation. it is a matter of utmost importance and the cause of my joy." he

concluded by inviting all present to join him in applauding the friendship between the gabonese and chinese people and the cooperation between the two countries.

present at the banquet were ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, lin li-ming and shan yin-chang, vice-chairmen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, chiang hsieh-yuan, a leading member of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, and chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

after the banquet, the distinguished guests watched a song and dance performance and the chinese colour film "sparkling red star".

this morning, president and madame bongo and the other distinguished guests visited china's 1974 autumn export commodities fair which is to open on october 15. they were escorted on the visit by ngapo ngawang jigme and chao tzu-yang. they visited the shihwan art ceramics factory in fushan city in the afternoon.

upon their departure from shanghai this morning, the distinguished gabonese guests were seen off at the airport by vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, and leading members of the departments concerned under the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai and the shanghai militia organization.

President and Madame Bongo Leave Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 9, 1974)

el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of the government, madame bongo and the other distinguished gabonese guests wound up their state visit to china, and left here by special plane this morning. they carried with them the profound sentiments of the chinese people.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress; leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units of the chinese people's

liberation army, the kwangtung provincial p.l.a. command and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, including chao tzu-yang, lin li-ming, chiang hsieh-yuan, shan yin-chang, chiao lin-yi, liu yun-ting, lo fan-chun and liu kuei-lan; lo hsu, deputy director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry; and chinese ambassador to gabon liu ying-hsien and his wife li hsi-yu, as well as more than two thousand people of the south china metropolis.

permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and gabon, paiyun airport today flew the national flags of the two countries. when president and madame bongo accompanied by ngapo ngawang jigme and chao tzu-yang walked round to bid farewell to the well-wishers, youngsters, waving bouquets and colourful ribbons, danced and shouted slogans. they warmly hailed president and madame bongo's successful visit to china and the new development of the friendship between the chinese and gabonese people and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

gabonese ambassador to china christophe boupana, who accompanied president and madame bongo on their visit, also left kwangchow by the same plane.

Press Communique on Visit of President of Gabon to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1974)

following is the full text of the press communique on the visit of the president of the republic of gabon, his excellency el hadj omar bongo, to the people's republic of china:

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, his excellency the president of the republic of gabon, head of government, founder general secretary of the democratic party of gabon, and madame el hadj omar bongo made an official visit to the people's republic of china from 4 to 9 october 1974.

they were accompanied by an important delegation comprising notably his excellency vice-president of the government and madame leon mebiame and several members of the government, the political bureau and central committee of the democratic party of gabon as well as the national assembly.

during their stay in china, his excellency the president and madame el hadj omar bongo visited factories,

a people's commune and famous cultural and historic sites in peking, shanghai and canton, where they were accorded a warm welcome and amicable hospitality by the chinese government and people.

chairman mao tsetung met president el hadj omar bongo and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

premier chou en-lai had a cordial meeting with the president of the republic of gabon. vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and the gabonese head of state had an exchange of views in an atmosphere of mutual understanding on further developing the friendly relations and co-operation between china and gabon as well as on the situation in africa and international issues of common interest, which yielded satisfactory results.

the two parties consider that at present the international situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. as the main force in the struggle against all these forms of domination, the third world, whose awareness and strength are increasing from day to day, is playing an ever greater role in international affairs. while working to consolidate their political independence, the numerous countries of the third world are carrying on a massive struggle to defend their economic independence and protect their national resources against economic plunder and exploitation by imperialism, particularly the superpowers. they are winning incessant victories in these fields.

the two parties are of the agreed view that the relations between states should be based on the following five principles:

-- mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity,

-- mutual non-aggression,

-- non-interference in each other's internal affairs,

-- equality and mutual benefit, and

-- peaceful coexistence.

all countries, big or small, rich or poor, should treat each other as equals. the affairs of a given country should be managed by its own people, and world affairs should be settled by all countries through consultations on an equal footing. in international affairs, it is necessary to oppose big countries bullying small ones, strong countries oppressing weak ones, and rich countries exploiting poor ones.

the two parties rejoice to see the favourable evolution of the situation in africa. the struggle waged by the african peoples to win and safeguard national independence, develop the national economy and culture, protect their resources and oppose imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and hegemonism is developing vigorously.

the two parties warmly hail the glorious birth of the republic of guinea-bissau and warmly congratulate the people of mozambique on the new victory of independence they have won after waging a long armed struggle.

they resolutely support the peoples of angola, zimbabwe, namibia, azania, sao tome and principe and other regions in their fight for national liberation.

they declare themselves convinced that the great african peoples, thanks to their united struggle, will ceaselessly surmount the obstacles in their road of advance and finally win the complete independence and liberation of the whole of africa.

the two parties affirm their resolute support to the arab peoples in their just struggle against the hegemonism of the superpowers and the aggression of israeli zionism for the recovery of the occupied territories and the restoration of all the rights of the palestinian people.

they resolutely support the peoples of indochina in their just struggle against imperialist aggression and for the liberation of their territories.

the two parties consider that the signing of the agreement on economic and technical cooperation and the trade agreement between china and gabon will help develop the sino-gabonese friendly relations and cooperation. the development of these relations not only accords with the common desire and fundamental interests of the two peoples, but also benefits the united struggle of the third world against imperialism and hegemonism. they are convinced that the sino-gabonese friendly relations and cooperation based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence will be further developed and strengthened.

the two parties note with satisfaction that the visit to china of his excellency the president of the republic of gabon and madame has been crowned with complete success and has made a positive contribution to the reinforcement of sino-gabonese friendship.

the chinese government thanks his excellency el hadj omar bongo for the official visit he has paid to the people's republic of china,

bringing to the chinese people the profound sentiments of friendship of the gabonese people.

before leaving the people's republic of china, his excellency the president of the republic of gabon thanks the chinese government and people for the particularly warm reception accorded to him as well as to his wife and the delegation that accompanies him during their sojourn in china.

october 9, 1974

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Delegation of Japan-China Agricultural and Peasants Exchange Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1974)

president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this afternoon with all members of the visiting delegation of the japan-china agriculture and peasants exchange association. leader of the delegation is takuro shimada, socialist party member of the japanese house of representatives, deputy leader is tsune kobayashi, chairman of the council of the women's department of the all japan federation of farmers' unions, and secretary general is takayoshi yamanaka, permanent member of the central committee of the all japan federation of farmers' unions.

leading members of chinese organizations concerned li fu-teh and keng hsi-tung were present on the occasion.

the 15-member japanese delegation arrived in peking on september 27 at the invitation of the chinese society of agronomy. hao chung-shih, acting president of the host society, gave a banquet in honour of the japanese guests.

while in peking, the delegation took part in the celebrations of china's 25th national day and visited agricultural and educational institutions and scenic spots.

it also visited the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county, shansi province, and shenyang of liaoning province.

the delegation gave a return banquet here this evening. it will leave peking to visit hangchow, nanking and shanghai before going home.

West Japan Harbors Friendship Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1974)

a nine-member west japan harbours friendship delegation led by masaharu matsuura, vice-mayor of kitakyushu, flew in here this evening at the invitation of the water transportation bureau of the chinese ministry of communications.

it was greeted at the airport by wang pao-shan, director of the host bureau, and leading members of organizations concerned, including chiang po and liu jo-ming. on hand were japanese friends in peking toshiko fukutomi and hiroaki kitamura.

Delegation of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1974)

the delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) with hisao kuroda, chairman of the headquarters of the association, as leader and seimin miyazaki, director general of the headquarters of the association, as deputy leader, wound up its visit to peking and left here by train this evening to tour southern parts of china before going home.

among those seeing the delegation off at the railway station were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned chao pu-chu, lin li-yun and sun ping-hua.

CHINA AND KOREA

DPRK Chagang Province Friendship Delegation Leaves Changchun for Home

(NCNA-English Changchun, Oct. 8, 1974)

the chagang province friendship delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with han eung wha as its leader and li seung kook as its deputy leader left changchun for home by train yesterday evening.

hsiao tao-sheng and lan kan-ting, vice-chairmen of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee, chen chung, vice-chairman of the changchun municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments concerned were among the two thousand people at the railway station to give the korean comrades-in-arms a warm send-off in rain.

while in kirin province, the delegation attended a welcoming rally held in honour of the delegation by people of all walks of life of kirin province and changchun city. it took part in china's national day celebrations in changchun and visited the changchun no. 1 motor vehicle plant, kirin university and the changchun film studio.

from october 2 to 4, the delegation paid a visit to the city of kirin on the sunghua river. there, the guests visited the yuwen middle school and the peishan mountains where the korean people's great leader president kim il sung had carried out revolutionary activities in his youth. they also made a boating excursion on the sunghua lake. a warm welcome and cordial reception followed the korean comrades-in-arms everywhere.

when the delegation passed through the border town of chian, leading members of the tunghua regional revolutionary committee and the chian county revolutionary committee and hundreds of local people turned out to see the delegation off.

Korea-China Friendship Association Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Changsha

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 9, 1974)

the delegation of the korea-china friendship association with gang sok sung, president of the kim il sung higher party school and member of the standing committee of the korea-china friendship association, as its leader and han pang jai, a departmental director of the committee for foreign cultural relations, as its deputy leader wound up a friendly visit to shanghai and left here for changsha by air today.

the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly seen off at the airport by hsu ching-hsien, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, yu shao-pen, leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and yang chiao-ti, vice-president of the shanghai municipal women's federation.

the korean delegation arrived here from nanking on october 5. they were honoured at a banquet that evening given by vice-chairman hsu ching-hsien. comrade hsu ching-hsien and comrade gang sok sung exchanged toasts to the furtherance of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and korea.

yesterday morning, the delegation members visited the shanghai municipal "may 7" cadre school and were warmly welcomed by the school's leading members and cadre-students. a leading member of the school told the korean comrades how the school came into being in accordance with chairman mao's teaching: "going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again". more than 7,500 leading cadres have studied and steeled themselves in the school in the past few years and are now back to their original posts, full of vigour and vitality. the cadre-students had a cordial discussion with their korean comrades-in-arms. the visitors warmly congratulated the school on its achievements and wished it still greater successes in cadre education.

the korean delegation also visited the site of the first national congress of the communist party of china, the shanghai industrial exhibition, a factory, a people's commune and a hospital. the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly received in all these places.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chairman of Communist Party of North Kalimantan Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1974)

wen ming chuan, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of north kalimantan, sent a letter to the central committee of the communist party of china on september 30 to extend warmest greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the letter says: "on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i, on behalf of the north kalimantan communists and revolutionary people, extend to you and, through you, to the great chinese people our most sincere and warmest greetings.

"under the guidance of her long-tested great leader comrade mao tsetung, the great, glorious and correct communist party of china, overcame the interferences

from 'left' and right opportunist lines within the party, led the chinese people to embark on the road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing political power by armed force and won complete victory in the new-democratic revolution after a protracted and tortuous struggle. the founding of the people's republic of china in 1949 is a historic success of the world proletariat after the great october revolution. it is the great victory of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and marks a turning point in contemporary world history."

in the past 25 years, it continues, "the people's republic of china, under the leadership of the communist party of china, where the people of all nationalities are united as one, waging arduous struggle, relying on their own efforts and working hard, has achieved successive new victories in socialist revolution and construction."

"the communist party of china and the chinese people", the letter goes on, "have consistantly upheld internationalism and vigorously supported the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism waged by the people of various countries and the struggle for liberation waged by the people in the colonies and semi-colonies, thus making immense contributions to the world revolution."

the letter says: "with the spirit of a great proletarian revolutionary, comrade mao tsetung has personally initiated and led the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution which brought the downfall of the bourgeois headquarters with liu shao-chi as the ringleader and the counter-revolutionary conspiracy clique headed by lin piao, thus dealing a heavy blow to the dream of social-imperialism and imperialism for a comeback in china. this revolution is a new creation in the international communist movement and has opened a new and victorious road to consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to opposition to and prevention against revisionism and to carrying the socialist revolution through to the end.
the chinese people are conducting a large-scale and sustained mass movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. this is of great practical and far-reaching historical significance for consolidating the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution."

the letter says, "the only road for the liberation of the people in the colonies and semi-colonies is through encirclement of the cities by the countryside and seizure of power by armed force. this is the universal truth of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought." the communist party of north kalimantan "resolutely opposes the right opportunist and capitulationist line which is now occurring in our country's revolutionary struggle, resolutely opposes the treacherous action of giving to the enemy the weapons obtained at the

cost of the blood of the people, thereby seriously undermining the party organization and disrupting our own army, and fights firmly against the fallacies of revisionism, liquidationism and capitulationism. our party calls on the entire membership and all the revolutionary people to resolutely make a clean break with the renegades, eradicate their influence and continue to march forward along the bright road of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought."

"we firmly believe that our revolutionary road will become broader and broader and we will certainly win final victory of the revolution in north kalimantan so long as we apply correctly the principle of the 'three magic weapons'", it says.

the letter says in conclusion, "with the warmest affection for the great revolutionary teacher comrade mao tsetung, and the great, glorious and correct chinese communist party, we sincerely wish the people's republic of china still more brilliant victories."

(note: "the three magic weapons" are the united front, armed struggle and party building.)

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Volleyball Team Concludes Visit to Mauritania

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Oct. 9, 1974)

the liaoning men's volleyball team of china led by wang kuei-tse left here for home today at the conclusion of a friendly visit to mauritania.

seeing the team off at the airport were seye sheikh, oumar tidjane, director of sports, and moustapha kamara, director for promotion of art and culture, of the ministry of youth and sports, abriel hatti, executive president of the national federation of collective sports.

lin ping-nan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy was also present.

since its arrival, the chinese team, apart from practising volleyball with the mauritanian national team, had three friendly matches with the host team in rosso and nouakchott. the players of the two countries learned and encouraged each other during the matches and their good sportsmanship won warm praises from the spectators.

the chinese team visited a state farm, factory and cultural palace in rosso and nouakchott.

the national federation of collective sports of mauritania held a reception in honour of the chinese volleyball team on october 7. on the following day, charge d'affaires ad interim lin ping-nan gave a reception on the visit of the team.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Mexican Archaeological Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1974)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with dr. guillermo bonfil batalla, director of the national institute of anthropology and history, his wife and all members of the mexican archaeological delegation led by dr. bonfil.

mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano, his wife and officials of the mexican embassy in china attended the meeting.

present were wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, and leading members of departments concerned and scientists, including hsia nai, chen teh-ho, wu tsao-wen, sun ai-ling and wang chung-shu.

Mexico-China Friendship Association Celebrates Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Oct. 7, 1974)

the mexico-china friendship association gave a grand banquet here this evening to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

mexican secretary of hydraulic resources leandro rovirosa attended the banquet as the representative of president luis echeverria. more than 300 noted figures from various circles of mexico were present on the occasion.

chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang was also present.

president of the association jorge tamayo, secretary rovirosa and the chinese ambassador made enthusiastic remarks at the banquet. they stressed the friendship and mutual support between the governments and people of mexico and china, and expressed the hope that the friendly relations between the two countries will continue to develop.

the "image of contemporary china" exhibition was opened here on october 4 to mark the occasion. vice-president of the mexico-china friendship association victor m. reyes gave an account of the exhibition at a lecture on the same day.

under the auspices of the state government of baja california, three chinese films were projected in tijuana city and in the state's capital mexicali beginning october 4.

Mexican Archaeological Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1974)

dr. guillermo bonfil batalla, director of the national institute of anthropology and history of mexico, his wife and the mexican archaeological delegation the director is leading concluded their friendly visit to peking and left here by train today to tour other parts of china before going home.

the mexican guests were seen off at the railway station by hsia nai, director of the institute of archaeology of the chinese academy of sciences, and leading members of other departments concerned and scientists.

mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano was also present.

on october 7, ambassador anguiano and his wife gave a cocktail party for the visiting mexican archaeological delegation. among the guests were vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences wu yu-hsun and director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data wang yeh-chiu.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Workers' Communist Party (M-L) Leader of Norway Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1974)

sigurd allern, chairman of the working committee of the central committee of the workers' communist party (marxist-leninist) of norway, sent a message on september 27 to chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai most warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message says that the great achievements scored by the chinese people, party and government in the campaign to criticize lin piao and confucius and in socialist construction show that "china is consolidating and developing the dictatorship of the proletariat" and that the chinese party and people "will fight against any attempt to restore capitalist-class rule."

the message expresses support for the anti-imperialist foreign policy of the chinese government. it points out: "china is a reliable pillar to the liberation movements which are carrying on people's war against imperialism, and to all independent states which would resist pressure from the imperialists. the important role china is playing on the international arena to develop a united front against the imperialist superpowers means a powerful support to the people of the world."

the message says: "the norwegian people have long traditions in combating foreign powers plundering resources off the norwegian coast. social-imperialism is now exerting pressure on norway and trying to deny norway's right to control her coastal waters and seabed. under this situation, china's consequent support to the right of the peoples to determine by themselves on coastal lines is an important support to the norwegian people."

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Ceylon Communist Party Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1974)

n. sanmugathasan, general secretary of the ceylon communist party, has written on behalf of the party central committee to chairman mao tsetung of the central committee of the communist party of china, extending warmest greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the letter says: "the founding of the people's republic of china was a milestone on the path to progress and socialism. it fundamentally altered the balance of forces in favour of the forces standing for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. under your correct and revolutionary leadership, china has, within the space of a quarter of a century, been transformed from a semi-feudal and semi-colonial, backward country into a big power, with modern industry, advanced agriculture and advanced technology."

china is playing a magnificent role in the united nations in exposing the sinister role of the two super-powers to re-divide the world among themselves, it says.

through the great proletarian cultural revolution, china has shown the whole world how to safeguard and further strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and how to prevent china from going on the same revisionist road taken by the soviet union. the present campaign to criticize confucius and lin piao is a continuation of the campaign to alter the super-structure to fall in line with the altered economic base, the letter says.

Communist Party of Sri Lanka (M-L) Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1974)

the central committee of the communist party of sri lanka (marxist-leninist) sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending fraternal greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message says, the oppressed peoples and nations of the world draw great inspiration from the historic

event of the establishment of the people's republic of china under the wise and brilliant leadership of the chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung.

it notes: "we sincerely rejoice at the successful conclusion of the 10th national congress of your party and the shattering of the scheme of the anti-party clique headed by the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, double-dealer, renegade and traitor lin piao, thereby smashing the fond dream of soviet social-imperialism, u.s. imperialism and reactionaries of all hues." "we are happy that the present struggle under the leadership of the chinese communist party to expose the counter-revolutionary nature of the doctrine of confucius is gradually gaining momentum."

it points out: "the 10th national congress of the fraternal chinese communist party was of far-reaching historic significance in the advancement of the chinese communist party and the international communist movement."

the message declares that the great people's republic of china which stands rock-firm amidst threats from imperialists amongst whom the soviet union and the u.s.a. are chief, gives tremendous inspiration to the developing countries of the third world which are heroically fighting against the hegemony and exploitation of the two super-powers.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Youth Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1974)

chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of the tanzanian youth delegation.

leader of the delegation is ali hassan khamis, member of the national executive committee of the afro-shirazi party and deputy secretary-general of the youth league of the party, and deputy leader is bernard mbakileki, member of the central committee and member of the general council of the youth league of the tanganyika african national union.

accompanying the guests at the banquet were li chin-hua, deputy secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league of china, and leading members

of organizations concerned, including wu hsueh-chien and chia hsueh-chien. diplomatic officials of the tanzanian embassy in peking were present.

the delegation arrived in peking on october 6.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Government Presents Gifts to UN Headquarters

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 7, 1974)

a ceremony of presentation of gifts by the government of the people's republic of china to the united nations headquarters was held here this morning. the gifts consist of a tapestry depicting the great wall and an ivory carving depicting china's chengtu-kunming railway.

present on the occasion were hundreds of people including representatives of many countries to the 29th session of the u.n. general assembly and officials of the u.n. headquarters.

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the current u.n. session and vice-foreign minister, deputy chairman huang hua and other members of the chinese delegation were present.

in his speech at the ceremony, chiao kuan-hua said, "ever since the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations were restored, we have been thinking of presenting gifts to the united nations headquarters which will reflect the new outlook and new style of new china."

he said, "the gifts consist of two items. one is a tapestry made by the workers of the city of tientsin with the great wall of china as its theme. the construction of the great wall began in the 5th century b.c. the total length is 6,700 kilometres. this is a brilliant testimony to the history-making creativeness of the people. the other is an ivory carving made by the workers of peking with china's chengtu-kunming railway as its theme. the construction of this railway demonstrates the heroic spirit of the chinese people in building socialism through self-reliance. both the tapestry and ivory carving are works of chinese time-honoured traditional art. in their creation, chairman mao tsetung's policy on art and literature has been implemented, that is, the policy of 'letting a hundred flowers blossom; weeding through the old

to bring forth the new.' they have not only inherited but also developed traditional craftsmanship of china. they have embodied a new ideological content and a fresh style of art. we hope that these two gifts will help promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese people and the people of other countries."

u.n. secretary general kurt waldheim then made a speech. he said: "the great wall is a majestic example of ancient chinese architecture which has been described as the greatest building enterprise ever undertaken by man". he praised the ivory carving of the chengtu-kunming railway as "a splendid example of chinese craftsmanship." "the construction of the chengtu-kunming railway was a remarkable engineering feat by modern china. he said that he wished to pay tribute to the skill and workmanship of those who created these gifts and requested vice-minister chiao kuan-hua to convey to the government and people of the people's republic of china his profound gratitude.

after the ceremony, u.n. secretary general waldheim and representatives of various countries present on the occasion, accompanied by chiao kuan-hua, saw the two gifts.

the great wall tapestry measures 10 m. in length and 5 m. in height. with the bright sunshine and lush forestry, it is noble and majestic. the chengtu-kunming railway ivory carving is 150 cm. in length and 110 cm. in height. with the iron-chained suspension bridge across the tatu river, over which the chinese red army made a forced crossing during the long march, as the background, the ivory carving presents in the centre the tatu river steel bridge, which is typical of the many bridges built along this line, and its surrounding scene. utilizing the spaces between the mountains, it concentrates typical industrial cities, factories, mines, terraced fields and water conservancy projects as well as the joyous celebration of the railway's inauguration by the people of various nationalities in china's frontier regions. it reflects the prosperity and vitality in new china under the leadership of chairman mao.

the two gifts, transported to the u.n. headquarters on october 4, have been warmly welcomed by the representatives of various countries and visitors.

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Abdelaziz Bouteflika

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 7, 1974)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the current session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-minister of foreign affairs, gave a luncheon here today in honour of abdelaziz bouteflika, president of the current session of the u.n. general assembly and foreign minister of algeria.

present at the luncheon were chairman of the algerian delegation to the current u.n. session and algeria's permanent representative to the u.n. abdellatif rahal and others.

vice-chairman huang hua and other members of the chinese delegation were present.

u.n. under-secretary-general tang ming-chao was also present.

the banquet took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere. the hosts and guests had a cordial talk.

chiao kuan-hua and huang hua attended a banquet in the evening given by rajaratnam, delegation chairman and foreign minister of singapore, in honour of the chinese delegation.

this morning, chiao kuan-hua met with chairman of the afghan delegation and deputy foreign minister sayed wahid abdullah.

Chiao Kuan-hua Leaves United Nations

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 8, 1974)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 29th session of the general assembly of the united nations and vice-foreign minister, left here this evening.

on board the same plane were chi tsung-hua and chang han-chih, alternate representatives of the chinese delegation.

seeing them off at the airport were reiz malile, chairman of the albanian delegation to the current u.n. general assembly session and deputy minister for foreign affairs; rako naco, permanent representative of albania to the united nations; and kwon min jun, permanent observer of the democratic people's republic of korea to the united nations.

also present were huang hua, vice chairman, and other members, of the chinese delegation.

tang ming-chao, under secretary general, and ismat kittani, executive assistant to the secretary general of the united nations, were also there.

World Food Conference Secretary-General Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1974)

sayed ahmed marie, assistant to the president of the arab republic of egypt and secretary-general of the world food conference of the united nations, and his wife flew in here this evening as guests of chinese minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng. sartaj aziz, deputy secretary-general of the world food conference arrived here aboard the same plane.

they were greeted at the airport by minister sha feng, and leading members of departments concerned pi chi-lung, liu chi-tsai, chang hsin-chien and ma ling. on hand were also egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd and counsellor of the egyptian embassy in china mostafa a. fahmy.

World Food Conference Secretary-General Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1974)

chinese minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng gave a banquet here this evening in honour of sayed ahmed marie, assistant to the president of the arab republic of egypt and secretary-general of the world food conference of the united nations, and his wife, and sartaj aziz, deputy secretary-general of the world food conference.

egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd attended.

also present were chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hao chung-shih and leading members of the foreign ministry and other chinese departments concerned.

minister sha feng and secretary-general marie made toasts at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Deputy Leader of Chinese Delegation to 18th UNESCO General Conference Leaves Peking for Paris

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1974)

hu sha, deputy leader of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 18th general conference of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization, left here for paris by air today.

on board the same plane were representative of the delegation yeh cheng-pa and deputy representatives chu shou-tzu, liu tso-shu and chang hsueh-yao.

tseng tao, leader of the delegation and chinese ambassador to france, and representatives chang wei and li kuang-tse, and deputy representatives yeh shih-chun and chou chi-chi are already in paris.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Amity Association Vice President Meets American Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1974).

li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and gave a dinner in honour of donald klopfer, chairman of the board of directors of the random house of the united states, and his wife yesterday evening. they had a friendly conversation.

the klopfers arrived in peking on october 3 at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. they will visit southern parts of china before leaving for home.

Leading Chinese Scientist Meets American, Canadian Scholars

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1974)

chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, this evening met and feted american scholar joseph juifu chang and his wife mary hsueh-mei chang, american scholar pinking tien

and canadian engineer huo yao chao. they had a friendly conversation. the american and canadian scholars have come to visit china and see their relatives.

present on the occasion were yueh tai-hong, leading member of a chinese department concerned, and chinese scientists.

while in peking, the visitors took part in the chinese national day celebrations, toured factories, rural people's communes, a school, scientific research units, scenic spots and historical sites. they will soon leave peking to tour shanghai and other places.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chiao Kuan-hua Visits Bonn

(NCNA-English Bonn, Oct. 9, 1974)

chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, arrived here today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the government of the federal republic of germany.

he was welcomed at cologne-bonn airport by walter gehlhoff, secretary of state, and franz joachim schoeller, deputy head of protocol, of the foreign ministry of the federal republic of germany.

chinese ambassador to the federal republic of germany wang shu and other chinese diplomats were also present at the airport.

during the visit, chiao kuan-hua will exchange views with government leaders of the federal republic of germany on the current international situation and problems of mutual concern.

chiao kuan-hua arrived here from new york after attending the 29th session of the u.n. general assembly.

CHINA AND YEMEN

Health Delegation from People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English - Peking, Oct. 9, 1974)

chinese minister of public health liu hsiang-ping gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the health delegation from the people's democratic republic of yemen led by dr. abdul aziz aldal, minister of health.

alawi abdul-rahman assakaff, ambassador of the people's democratic republic of yemen to china, and ahmed aidroos fadaq, counsellor of the embassy here, and his wife attended.

present were huang shu-tse, vice-minister of public health, and li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. minister liu hsiang-ping and minister abdul aziz aldal spoke.

liu hsiang-ping said: "the people of the people's democratic republic of yemen have a glorious tradition of combating imperialism. in recent years, the people's democratic republic of yemen, under the leadership of chairman salem robaya ali, has made unremitting efforts to safeguard national sovereignty and build the country, and scored many achievements in eliminating diseases and guaranteeing people's health."

"the people of our two countries," she said, "have sympathized with each other and forged a profound militant friendship in the protracted anti-imperialist struggle. the friendly relations between our two countries have been constantly developed and consolidated on the basis of unity against imperialism and the five principles of peaceful coexistence."

minister aldal expressed joy at having the opportunity to take part in the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and learn about the chinese people's achievements in all fields in the past quarter-century. he said that the visit helped his delegation know more about the profound friendship existing between the people and medical workers of yemen and china.

he stressed: "our people is the people of a developing country, so is the chinese people. therefore, it is all the more necessary for us to strengthen our solidarity, consolidate our friendship and free ourselves from the backwardness enforced by imperialism, feudalism and the imperialists' scramble for hegemony."

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Weekly Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Oct. 7, 1974)

the yugoslav weekly "komunist" carries an article today on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the article says: "no doubt, the victory of the chinese revolution 25 years ago occupies one of the most prominent places in major revolutionary changes occurred in the past decades from the october revolution up to the present. successes in china's construction are very considerable. they are even more so when taking into consideration the conditions at home and abroad at the time when the revolution was carried out and the people's republic of china founded."

the article adds: "the emergence of the people's republic of china has definitely brought about deep changes in the world relations. in this period, she has become a very important subject in international life." "as a permanent member state of the security council, china now has her own right and obligation when the united nations is to make decisions on the solution of all questions. the days have gone when china was kept in isolation. now, she has normal diplomatic relations with approximately 100 countries in the world and at the same time promotes steadily positive cooperation with them," the article emphasizes.

the article continues that yugoslavia's "present relations with the people's republic of china are developing too. the volume of trade has increased several times and the exchange of delegations is conducive to better mutual understanding and to the development of contacts in the cultural, scientific and economic fields."

the article concludes that further development of equal cooperation is most beneficial not only to the people of the two countries but also to constructive and peaceful international cooperation and world peace.

other yugoslav papers "politika" and "oslobodjenje" also carry articles to mark the occasion.

DIPLOMATIC ENVOYS

Peking Film Receptions for Diplomatic Envoys

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1974)

the chinese foreign ministry gave film receptions for diplomatic envoys of various countries to china and officials of various foreign embassies in peking today and yesterday. chinese colour feature films "from victory to victory" and "sparkling red star" were shown.

present were chinese vice-foreign ministers han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, ma wen-po, ho ying and yu chan, and leading members of departments concerned.

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SALT AND IRON CONFERENCE

On the Salt and Iron Conference

by

Lan Szu (瀾思)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 8, 1974)

In the year 81 B.C. or the 6th year of the Reign of **Shihyuan** under Emperor Chao of Han, the Western Han Dynasty convened a salt and iron conference. This was a conference sponsored and manipulated from behind the scenes by Marshal Huo Kuang, the Minister of War, who wielded full power in the affairs of state. During the conference, the Confucian school and the Legalist school unfolded a heated debate. This was in essence a struggle between the remnant forces of the slave owners and the regional secessionist forces on the one hand and the central government of the landlord class on the other. The well-known Sang Hung-yang (152-80 B.C.) fought a battle with the tongue against the Confucian scholars. He courageously resisted the adverse current, thwarted Huo Kuang's plot, defended the Legalist line and upheld the centralization of authority.

The Continuation and Development of the Struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in the Early Part of the Western Han Dynasty

The period of more than ten decades extending from Ch'in Shih Huang who unified China to Emperor Wu of Han who carried on the heritage and paved the way for future generations saw the establishment and consolidation of the dictatorship of the centralist landlord class. Ch'in Shih Huang put forward and practiced the Legalist line that resolutely stood for centralization of authority and national unification. He firmly suppressed the restoration activities of the slave owners and played a progressive role in history. The Han Dynasty carried on the Ch'in system. In the early

part of the Western Han Dynasty, the central government carried on Ch'in Shih Huang's political line and basically worshipped the Legalist school. Emperor Wu of Han also appeared to show interest in the Confucian school, but "by donning the mantle of benevolence and righteousness over his many desires" and "implementing law without concession," he actually adhered to the teachings of the Legalist school in the main. During the 54 years of his reign (141-87 B.C.), he relied on Chi An, Sang Hung-yang, Chang T'ang and other Legalists and such generals of slave origin as Wei Ch'ing and Huo Ch'ü-ping, and adopted a series of resolute and effective policies and measures to weaken the secessionist forces of the feudal princes and deal blows to the remnant forces of the slave owners. He waged war against the harassments of the Hun slave owners, concentrated the life line of national economy in the hands of the Central Government, and upheld and consolidated the centralization of authority and national unification by putting the Legalists in power.

However, the political line of Emperor Wu of Han was frenziedly opposed by the remnant forces of the slave owners, the regional feudal secessionist forces and their agents in the Central Government. In the year 122B.C., not long after Emperor Wu of Han proclaimed the law "to extend benevolence" for weakening the vassal princes, Liu An, Prince of Huainan, flaunted the banner of "practicing benevolence and righteousness" and worked in collusion with Liu Tz'u, Prince of Hengshan, to hatch an armed coup d'etat. Emperor Wu of Han suppressed in time this attempted but unsuccessful rebellion. In the year 111 B.C., Pu Shih, the spokesman of the influential members of the imperial family, the powerful clans and the wealthy leading merchants in the Central Government, worked in collusion with K'ung I, Minister of Agriculture, to openly oppose the policies of levying heavy taxes on the slave owners engaged in industry and commerce and the operation of salt and iron by the government. Sang Hung-yang firmly opposed the regressive view. As a result, K'ung I was dismissed from office and Pu Shih was demoted. Pu Shih hated Sang Hung-yang to the bone. When the drought struck in that year, he frenziedly cried: "Cook Hung-yang, and Heaven will rain."

During the late years of Emperor Wu of Han, the struggle between the two lines became even more violent within the Central Government. Crown Prince Liu Chü advocated the rule of virtue and was opposed to the rule of law. He attacked a number of times Emperor Wu of Han for "taking punitive military action against the barbarians." Because of this, Emperor Wu of Han was disgusted with him. According to historical records, Emperor Wu of Han "implemented law strictly and was fond of appointing harsh officials. As the Crown Prince was tolerant and generous...he was disliked by the Legalist ministers." "The honest ministers who were tolerant and generous all clung to the Crown Prince, but all Legalist ministers disparaged him. The wicked ministers had many confederates, and as a consequence the Crown Prince was more often disparaged than praised." It can be seen that Liu Chü had already mustered a restoration group with him at the head. The struggle between the two lines could not be reconciled. In the year 91 B.C., Liu Chü fabricated an imperial edict and engineered a rebellion in the capital of Changan. Emperor Wu of Han ordered that "the rebels be captured

and executed," and Liu Chü fled in panic and came to the end of "hanging himself in front of a window, with his dangling body mourned by its own shadow."

After the death of Emperor Wu of Han, the political line he carried out still occupied the dominant position in the Central Government, and many Legalist ministers given important offices by him still controlled the key portfolios in the Central Government. In particular, Sang Hung-yang had wielded at different times immeasurable political and financial powers all over the country for as long as more than thirty years. The operation of salt and iron by the government, the balancing and equalization of transport, the monopoly of liquor and wine, the unified minting of coins, the requirement of the army stationed along the frontier to take up farming, the reckoning of strings of coins and other financial and economic policies were almost all formulated or effectively implemented with his participation. He helped Emperor Wu of Han consolidate the centralist rule of the Central Government and defeat the Hun invaders.

After Emperor Chao of Han ascended the throne, Sang Hung-yang administered the government together with Huo Kuang. As the Imperial Censor, he became the staunchest defender of the political line of Emperor Wu of Han, and naturally was also a thorn in the side of the restoration faction. For the purpose of opposing the Legalist line represented by Sang Hung-yang, Huo Kuang machinated the Salt and Iron Conference six years after the death of Emperor Wu of Han. Huo Kuang directed Tu Yen-nien to recruit over sixty reactionary Confucian scholars and bring them to Ch'angan in horse-drawn carriages. In the name of "looking into the sufferings of the people," they started a surprise attack against Sang Hung-yang from economic problems. They dreamt of changing the political line of Emperor Wu of Han and substituting it with the line for restoration and regression. At the Salt and Iron Conference, a group of reactionary Confucian scholars shouted frenziedly around Sang Hung-yang. They resorted to sophistry, blackmail and intimidation and carried out personal abuse. They vented to their hearts' content their intense hatred against the political line of Emperor Wu of Han, thus fully exposing the frenzy of the followers of Confucius and Mencius for restoration. However, Sang Hung-yang righteously refuted these Confucian scholars, brushed aside the diehards, upheld the political line of Emperor Wu of Han, and thwarted Huo Kuang's plot for regression and restoration.

The Focal Point of the Struggle Was Whither the Western Han Dynasty

The Salt and Iron Conference was the final polemic in the struggle between the two lines during the period the landlord class was in the ascendant. The focal point of the struggle was: Whither the Western Han Dynasty? Should continued headway be made by adhering to the Legalist line of Emperor Wu of Han or should restoration and regression be practiced by changing his Legalist line?

As soon as the conference began, the reactionary Confucian scholars denounced "the nationalization of salt and iron, the monopoly of liquor and wine, and the balancing of transport as contending for profit with the people." They put forward an economic program based on restoration and regression calling for "the denationalization of salt and iron, the return of rights and the distribution of land to hasten the development of these undertakings." The implementing of the operation of salt and iron by the government and other policies by Emperor Wu of Han had promoted agricultural production, developed industry and commerce, strengthened the power to resist natural disasters and famine, increased the financial receipts of the Central Government and insured the supply of material resources for military use. Sang Hung-yang used these facts to refute the rumors and slanders made by the reactionary Confucian scholars. He pointed out that the profits from salt and iron were important to the country, "useful to the state and harmless to the people" and "cannot be abolished," thus conveying his determination to stand firm for the economic policies of Emperor Wu of Han.

By making a fuss with economic problems, the reactionary Confucian scholars had an ulterior political objective in view. The financial and economic policies of Emperor Wu of Han were for firmly keeping the economic life line in the hands of the Central Government, destroying the material foundation of the slave owners engaged in industry and commerce and of the secessionist forces of the feudal princes in various places for practicing restoration and disruption, and strengthening the centralist power of the Central Government and national unification. In clamoring for "the denationalization of salt and iron and the return of rights," the reactionary Confucian scholars actually called on the Central Government to return immeasurable economic powers to the slave owners engaged in industry and commerce and the feudal princes in various places so as to pare down and liquidate the centralist power of the Central Government. Sang Hung-yang sharply pointed out this mortal wound. He said that under the reign of Emperor Wen of Han, because private individuals were permitted to mint coins, smelt iron and extract salt, Prince Liu Pi of Wu, big bureaucrat Tang T'ung and big slave owner Ch'ü Ping were "as wealthy as the Son of Heaven" as a result, thus leading to the rebellion of the seven states. Now that the reactionary Confucian scholars again called for the restoration of this malpractice, their object was nothing more than to "provide the powerful despots with resources" "to acquire power for setting up traitorous bogus regimes and forming confederations," so as to render the Central Government powerless and throw the whole country into a grave situation of disunity.

Should the title conferment system or the system of prefectures and counties be practiced? Should there be disunity or the centralist power of the Central Government? This was the most important aspect of the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration in the periods of Ch'in and Han. In the early part of the Western Han Dynasty, the restoration forces mainly forced an alliance with the feudal princes of various places and the slave owners engaged in industry and commerce. At that time, the followers of Confucius and Mencius all placed their stakes on this reactionary alliance. The reactionary Confucian scholars cursed Ch'in Shih Huang

for "nibbling away the feudal states and turning the warring states into prefectures and counties." In reply to Sang Hung-yang's denunciation that the Confucian scholars in Shantung helped the Prince of Huainan "plot a revolt," they said: "All subjects should die for their masters and serve their states." They agitated for disunity, advocated the title conferment system and fought for rights for the reactionary alliance in a vain attempt to overthrow the dictatorship of the landlord class based on centralization of authority. Sang Hung-yang sharply criticized this and pointed out that national unification and centralization of authority represented the inevitable trend of social development that could not be changed by any force.

These reactionary scholars were parasites who were fed without tilling the land and wore clothes without operating the loom. But at the Salt and Iron Conference, they actually attacked the policy of government ownership of salt and iron for impeding agricultural production and showed concern for "the development of the fundamental sector." How strange! Actually, what they described as "fundamental" referred to the ownership of land by the slave owners. They exaggerated the "system of dividing land into nine squares" advocated by Confucius and Mencius as capable of "accruing one year for reserve from three years of tilling and three years of reserve from nine years of tilling," and "bringing in harvests from both hilly and low-lying land" free from floods, drought and insect pests. This fully bared the wolfish ambition of this group of reactionary Confucian scholars for restoring the slavery system. Sang Hung-yang showed great contempt for this. He said, "The adequate feeding of the people does not call for the division of land into nine squares!"

Could the denationalization of salt and iron really develop agricultural production? No! If these economic policies were not implemented and the influential members of the imperial family and the powerful clans were allowed to smelt iron, extract salt and mint coins, large numbers of peasants would get away from agricultural production and become the slaves of handicrafts and commerce. In particular, those wealthy merchants and big-time traders would make use of their mighty economic strength to swallow up land and accelerate the bankruptcy of the peasants, thus seriously sabotaging agricultural production and the land ownership system of the landlord class. The economic policies of Emperor Wu of Han dealt blows to the influential members of the imperial family, the powerful clans, the wealthy merchants and the big-time traders, thus fundamentally promoting agricultural production and safeguarding the land ownership system of the landlord class. As was pointed out by Sang Hung-yang, this was the correct policy for "building up the fundamental sector and restraining the unimportant sectors" and "preventing annexation." In opposing these economic policies, the Confucian scholars sought nothing more than to "distribute" land once again into the hands of the slave owners and restore the system of dividing land into nine squares.

For the sake of arriving at the goal of restoration, the feudal princes of various places, the slave owners engaged in industry and commerce, and the reactionary Confucian scholars representing their interests even

pinned the hope of restoration on the Hun slave owners. They attempted to draw help from the harassments of the Hun slave owners and enter into conspiracy with the enemy camp to topple the Central Government of Western Han. Consequently, they vigorously stood for capitulation and appeasement, and frenziedly opposed resistance against the harassments of the Huns. At the Salt and Iron Conference, the reactionary Confucian scholars maliciously attacked the war of resistance against the Huns and called for making peace with them. This fully bared the heinous features of the restoration faction.

The military regime of the Hun slave owners was aggressive by nature. It tore up all agreements and constantly harassed the areas under the control of the Western Han Dynasty. Emperor Wu of Han firmly stood for the policy of resistance. He finally defeated the invaders and safeguarded national unification. Regarding this just war, the reactionary scholars actually talked nonsense saying that "the use of the army and so much labor to capture useless land" brought natural and man-made calamities, crises and disorder. They also attacked Sang Hung-yang by name and claimed that his view "could not weaken the Huns but has enfeebled the House of Han." They advocated capitulation to the Hun slave owners.

Sang Hung-yang voiced full support for Emperor Wu's call for resistance against the harassments of the Huns. He put forward the policy of armed defense and active attack against the harassments of the Huns and the correct policy of strengthening frontier defense and "severing the right arm of the Huns" (through establishing contacts with the Western Region), thus insuring the victory of the war of resistance against the Huns. Hearing the clamors of the reactionary Confucian scholars for capitulation to sue for peace, he was full of righteous indignation. He pounded the table and rose to his feet. He emphasized that the war of resistance against the Huns sought "to punish injustice with justice" and praised the "illustrious merits" of the war of resistance against the Huns led by Emperor of Han. He indignantly pointed out that in view of the size of Han and the strength of its people, victory should have been won long ago, and that it was entirely due to the sabotage and disruption of capitulationist faction that the war became so long drawn to no avail. He was of the firm view that "injustice could not be subdued without punitive actions, and brute force could not be resisted without citadels." He said that no illusion for "peace" could be harbored toward the invaders and that only by intensifying preparedness against war and resolutely attacking in resistance could national unification be safeguarded.

The most important tasks confronting the feudal dynasty in the early part of Western Han were to put down the regional secessionist forces of the feudal princes, to destroy the economic base of the remnant forces of the slave owners for restoration and to resist the harassments of the Hun slave owners. The Legalist line of Emperor Wu of Han insured the victorious accomplishment of these tasks. The restoration faction dreamt of changing fundamentally the Legalist line of Emperor Wu of Han through the Salt and Iron Conference and pushing the Confucianist line of so-called "thrift, temperance, leniency and harmony to humor the will of Heaven and the desire

of the people (that is, to please those who have been toppled and have fallen into obscurity)." In one word, they wanted to subdue one's self and return to propriety, and to restore the slavery system. This was the ultimate aim of Huo Kuang and others in convening the Salt and Iron Conference.

Lenin said: "What is called restoration? Restoration means the fall of state power into the hands of the political representatives of the old system." In order to change the political line of Emperor Wu of Han and push the line of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," the restoration faction had to topple the Legalists in power and vest power in the hands of the fllowers of Confucius and Mencius. For the purpose of attaining this objective, the reactionary Confucian scholars frenziedly cursed Shang Yang, Li Szu and Han Fei, maliciously attacked Emperor Wu of Han for appointing "crafty and obsequious persons" and "having no loyal ministers in the imperial court," and vituperated Sang Hung-yang and others as "ministers fortifying strategic points and initiating what is useful" and "sorrowful and impatient ministers." For intimidation, they cited the stories of Shang Yang who was torn apart between two chariots and Wu Ch'i who was shot to death with arrows. They clamored for the imprisonment of Sang Hung-yang and others. Meanwhile, they played up the corpse of Confucius as "the light of the sun and the moon," "the sound of thunder and lightning" and "the cherished treasure of the empire." They also declared that three highest-ranking offices and the nine grades of official rank should be filled by this group of Confucian scholars. They were actually so brazen-faced as to declare: "We are a group of geniuses loaded with good prescriptions for administering the government and are definitely not braggarts."

Sang Hung-yang gave tit for tit and launched a frontal attack to deal stunning blows to the shameless slanders of the reactionary Confucian scholars. He praised the historical achievements of Shang Yang, Li Szu, Han Fei and others, affirmed the Legalist line of Emperor Wu of Han and cited the contemporary Legalists who had rendered important contributions to the country. He lashed at the despicable souls of Confucius and his followers who "put on a dignified look but were actually greedy" and "were as honest as a chicken but devoured food like a wolf." He analogized them to the termites and burglars and the scourge of the empire. His resounding and powerful voice knocked out the reactionary arrogance of the Confucian scholars.

The Salt and Iron Conference ended in the victory of the Legalist school and the defeat of the Confucian school.

Historical Experience Merits Attention

Engels had said that the replacement of the reactionary exploiting classes by the newly emerging exploiting classes was a kind of "revolution carried out by a small number of people." In such a revolution, "after scoring the first great success, the minority who are victorious usually break up, with a part of them satisfied with what they have already accomplished and the other part wanting to continue with the advance." In the

middle period of Western Han, the ruling clique or the landlord class gradually broke up. The influential and powerful big landlords joined forces with the remnant forces of the slave owners, and the Confucian scholars who formerly represented the slave owners also became the representatives of this section of landlords headed by Huo Kuang. But Sang Hung-yang and other Legalists represented the section of people who wanted to continue with the advance in the landlord class of the time. Because the whole landlord class was still in the ascendant at that time, the Legalist thought therefore still occupied the dominant position. At the Salt and Iron Conference, the influential and powerful big landlords worked in collusion with the remnant forces of the slave owners to honor Confucianism and oppose Legalism, but they ended in defeat. However, with the danger of the restoration of the slave owners gradually reduced, the conservative faction within the ruling clique of the landlord class gradually gained influence. Not long after the Salt and Iron Conference, Sang Hung-yang was finally murdered by Huo Kuang and company. And after another period of time or the reign of Emperor Yüan of Han, the period of ascendancy of the landlord class became a thing of the past, and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius gradually became the dominant thought of the landlord class. However, the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism did not come to its end.

The Salt and Iron Conference left behind much historical experience. One important experience was that after the representative figures of the restoration faction got hold of a part of power, they often adopted the method of surprise attack to stage a coup d'etat. The chieftains of opportunist lines who had wormed their way into the political party of the proletariat also frequently acted in the same way. For the purpose of staging restoration, Khrushchev had used the method of surprise attack to stage a palace coup d'etat. The renegade and traitor Lin Piao and his sworn confederates cast forth the political program and theoretical program for restoring capitalism at the 2nd Plenum of the 9th Party Central Committee to launch a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat that was subsequently smashed. Following this, they again drew up the "Outline of Project '571'" and plotted to launch a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat. However, under the dictatorship of the proletariat in China, neither the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius nor the experiences of coups d'etat could extricate from their inevitable doom the reactionaries who vainly attempted to restore capitalism and turn back the wheel of history. No force could stand in the way of the Chinese people who courageously press forward along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF STRUGGLE BETWEEN CONFUCIANISM AND LEGALISM

Study and Make Use of Marxism To Investigate the History of the Struggle between Confucianism and Legalism

by

T'ang Hsiao-wen (唐晓文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 28, 1974)

The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is a political and ideological struggle in the sphere of the superstructure through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. Following the deep-going development of this struggle, we must scientifically study and sum up the historical experiences of the struggle between the two lines of Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole in order to serve even better the actual class struggle and the two-line struggle. In order to accomplish this formidable combat task, we must further seriously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and grasp the theoretical weapon of Marxism.

"We need Marxism in our struggle." Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is the scientific world outlook and methodology of the proletariat. It is our sharp weapon in the criticism of revisionism and the ideologies of all the exploiting classes as well as our basic guide in the study of the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and class struggle as a whole. For more than two thousand years, in order to defend their reactionary rule, the reactionaries throughout the ages always distorted history at will and adopted a thousand and one ways to worship Confucianism and slander and attack Legalism. Out of the need to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao had also inherited this counter-revolutionary trick of worshipping Confucianism and opposing Legalism. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, only by making use of dialectical materialism and historical materialism to once again study the historical experiences of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and class struggle as a whole can we once again reverse the history that had been reversed and restore history to its true features.

Resplendent ancient culture and rich ideological materials had been accumulated in the long feudal society in our country and the progressive ideas of the Legalist school were one of the treasures. We cannot cut off history, but should critically take over this historical heritage and in conformity with the Marxist class viewpoint and viewpoint of history, assimilate from historical experiences things that are beneficial to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. In the study of the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, it is necessary to implement the policy of "making the past serve the present." This is an important Marxist principle. Today, our

study of the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and the history of the entire class is definitely not any pure academic research but the use of the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to sum up the historical experiences of class struggle and the two-line struggle. The progress of history is controlled by general internal laws. We must pay attention to summing up the regular experiences in the historical and actual struggles, draw lessons from historical experiences for the actual class struggle and the two-line struggle, understand more thoroughly the Party's basic line, further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidate and develop the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution and carry the socialist revolution in the sphere of the superstructure through to the end.

Concretely Analyze the Class Foundation and Political Content of the Struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in Different Historical Periods

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Class struggle, some classes triumph, others are eliminated. Such is history, such is the history of civilization for thousands of years. To interpret history from this viewpoint is historical materialism; standing in opposition to this viewpoint is historical idealism." The study of the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism calls for investigating history, conscientiously taking possession of and analyzing materials and giving a scientific interpretation to and theoretical explanation to the question of the two-line struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in history under the guidance of Marxist historical materialism.

The struggle between Confucianism and Legalism is the reflection of the struggle between two social forces in the political and ideological spheres. Engels said, "All historical struggles, whether they proceed in the political, religious, philosophical or some other ideological domain are in fact only the more or less clear expression of struggles of social classes, and that the existence of and thereby the collisions, too, between these classes are in turn conditioned by the degree of development of their economic position, by the nature and mode of their production and by the nature and mode of their exchange determined by production." (Preface to the third German edition of the Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte by Karl Marx) In a class society, the antagonism between two political and ideological lines in any sphere of the superstructure is the manifestation of the contradictions and struggles in economic interests and political power between different classes and different social forces in this society. The struggle between Confucianism and Legalism from the Epoch of the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States to Ch'in and the early part of Western Han was the reflection of the struggle between the slave-owner class on the decline and the newly emerging landlord class in the political and ideological spheres.

The essence of struggle was that the Legalist school which represented the newly emerging landlord class advocated reforms and progress and sought to establish and consolidate the dictatorship of the landlord class, while the Confucian school which represented the slave-owner class on the decline

advocated conservatism and retrogression and was for defending or restoring the dictatorship of the slave-owner class. In the last part of Western Han, with the grave threat of the restoration of slave owners gradually passing away and the feudal system gradually consolidated, the contradiction between the peasants and the landlord class grew more acute day by day. The struggle between Confucianism and Legalism after this was mainly carried out within the landlord class. The class struggle waged by the peasants against the landlord class led to disintegration within the landlord class: In order to uphold the political privileges and economic benefits they had already obtained, one section of people opposed continued reforms. They processed and transformed the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which represented the ideology of the slave-owner class on the decline for use as their spiritual props and became the diehards of the landlord class. Another section of people who, generally speaking, had not obtained a privileged position or had relatively little rights and benefits, were not satisfied with the present state of affairs. They advocated reforms, adhered to the progressive viewpoints of the Legalist school, criticized the reactionary ideas of the Confucian school and struggled against the diehards of the landlord class. This two-line struggle between Confucianism and Legalism carried out within the landlord class was in essence the continuation of the past struggle between Confucianism and Legalism under the new historical conditions. Meanwhile, this struggle was closely linked up with class struggle in society at that time.

Therefore, in the study of the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, it is necessary to observe it in a specific historical realm. It is not possible to understand the essence of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in departure from class struggle under certain historical conditions and from the struggle between the progressive and reactionary forces in society.

"The most essential thing and the living soul of Marxism lie in the concrete analysis of specific conditions." Due to the long duration of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in Chinese history, its development was a long process with its own internal laws. In order to recognize such laws, it is necessary to analyze the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in conjunction with the other types of contradictions in society and observe the positions occupied respectively by the Confucian and Legalist schools in these complicated struggles, the contents of such struggles and the characteristics and essence of the struggles at various stages. The struggle between Confucianism and Legalism could not be carried out in isolation. It invariably influenced and was in turn influenced by the various contradictions in society. In feudal society, there was the principal contradiction between the peasant class and the landlord class. In addition, in the process of the formation of our country with many nationalities, there were also contradictions between the various nationalities in the country. Within the landlord class, there were contradictions between the big landlords and the medium and small landlords, between the official landlords and ordinary landlords and between the centralist autocracy and the regional secessionist forces. At the initial stage of the

feudal society, there were contradictions between the restoration forces of the slave-owners and the landlord class. At the end of the feudal society, there were contradictions between the landlord class on the decline and the newly emerging capitalist forces, and there were also contradictions between the people of various nationalities in our country and foreign aggressors. Conditioned by the principal contradiction, these contradictions were interrelated and acted upon one another. In conformity with this, the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, under national oppression, manifested itself as the two-line struggle between capitulation and resistance. In addition, there were also the struggles between annexation and counter-annexation, between the maintenance of and opposition to the privileges of families of high standing, between the exercise of regional sovereign powers and centralism, between restoration and counter-restoration, between conservatism and reform and between national betrayal and patriotism. Therefore, only through understanding the concrete conditions of Confucianism and Legalism from social contradictions in collectivity and the interrelations among various contradictions is it possible to clearly grasp the class foundation and political content of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism.

Why was it that certain different stages would appear in the long process of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism? It was because the principal contradiction between the peasant class and the landlord class had taken on a gradually intensified form and among the other contradictions influenced by it, some were intensified, some were resolved and some new ones occurred. In sympathy with these changes in contradictions, the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism was also marked by stages. Between Ch'in and Han when the restoration forces of the slave owners seriously threatened the survival of the feudal system, the counter-restoration struggle of the landlord class became the most important task. The struggle between restoration and counter-restoration waged by the overthrown slave-owner class and the newly emerging landlord class formed the focus and characteristic of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in this period. After the last part of Western Han, there were changes in the condition of class struggle and new contents and characteristics appeared in the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. Therefore, the study of the changes in contradictions at various stages and the interrelations between the various aspects of contradictions to find out the characteristics of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism at various stages constitute the foundation for us to recognize the laws of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism.

Correctly Handle the Relations Between the Historical Role of the Legalist Figures and the Making of History by the Masses of the People

How to concretely analyze and appraise the historical figures is an important question in the study of the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. Marxism deems that a person is not judged by what he claims to be or the signboard he puts up, but by his actions, the role he plays in history and the line he implements. Lenin said, "The

judgment of historical achievements is based not on things demanded by the present which were not supplied by the activists in history but on their ability to supply new things which their predecessors had not supplied." As determined by historical conditions and their class status, the Legalists inevitably had limitations of this or that kind. However, on the whole, the Legalist figures were of merit in history. We should give the role of the Legalists the necessary historical affirmation and at the same time point out their historical and class limitations. The correct appraisal of the Legalists calls for the grasping of materials in various fields, and a historical, concrete and all-round analysis must be made for them. We must firmly adhere to dialectics and oppose metaphysics and must not "make stereotyped use of a formula which we consider to be immutable and rigidly apply it everywhere."

What are the relations between the historical role of the Legalist figures and the making of history by the masses of people? Chairman Mao says, "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." The working people are the main body in the struggle for production and class struggle and the decisive force in social development. In history, the overthrow of the slave-owner class, the landlord class and the bourgeoisie which turned decadent and reactionary was the result of the gradual development and consolidation of the slave class, peasant class and the proletariat which waged a more and more intensified struggle against them.

In the history of the Chinese feudal society, there were several hundred big and small peasants' uprisings and struggles against the dark rule of the landlords and aristocrats, and the supersession of many dynasties was successful because of the strength of the peasants' uprisings. The facts of the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration between Ch'in and Han show that the restoration forces of the slave owners could not be shattered merely by relying on the landlord class and that only the revolutionary struggle of the peasants was the main force for opposing the restoration of the slave owners. The great peasants' revolutionary war led by Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang had overthrown the regime serving the restoration of the slave owners under Chao Kao, dealt a blow to the remnant forces of the slave owners, cleared the way for establishing the Han dynasty, eliminating the restoration forces of the slave owners in the early part of Han and consolidating the centralist feudal system, and revealed the tremendous power of the peasants' revolution.

The revolutionary role of the Legalists was focally manifested in the transitional period from the slavery system to the feudal system when they, in conformity with the trend of the development of history, set forth a correct line for resolving the principal contradiction in society, replaced the slavery system with the feudal system and the dictatorship of the slave-owner class with the dictatorship of the landlord class, and liberated the productive forces to a certain extent. Under the prerequisite of defending the dominant position of the landlord class, the Legalists after Ch'in and Han had modified and reformed some of the relations of production and the superstructure and played a certain role in giving impetus to the development

of the productive forces. Following the decline of the entire landlord class which turned reactionary toward the end of the feudal society, although the Legalists, as a wing of the landlord class, could sharply expose the darkness within the reactionary ruling class and the decadence of the feudal relations of production, yet owing to their class and historical limitations, they could no longer set forth genuine revolutionary views for resolving the principal contradiction in society.

In the semi-colonial and semi-feudal society, the weak Chinese bourgeoisie also could not solve this problem. The task of thoroughly overthrowing and reforming the old society could only be accomplished by the proletariat and the broad masses of revolutionary people armed with Marxism under the leadership of the Communist Party. The idealist concept of history advocating that the heroes were the makers of history pushed by the renegades Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao basically negated that the history of the past several thousand years was the history of class struggle and that the slaves were the makers of history. Today, under the prerequisite of fully affirming the masses of the people as the makers of history, we have given the necessary historical affirmation to the progressive role played by the Legalist figures but have nothing in common with their reactionary idealist conception of history.

In order to attain its goal, every new exploiting class in history that attempted to take the place of the old ruling class invariably described its own interests as the common interests of all the members in society. It invariably required and might temporarily make use of the strength of the masses of the people. Because this class which carried out the revolution, "speaking in terms only of its antagonism to another class, did not appear as a class in the beginning but as the representative of the whole society. It actually assumed the posture of the masses as a whole in society to oppose the sole ruling class. It could act in this way because at the beginning, its interests indeed had many relations with the common interests of all the other non-ruling classes, and under the pressure of those relations existing at that time, had not been developed into the specific interests of a specific class." (Germany Ideology by Marx and Engels) Speaking of the landlord class and peasant class as the two aspects of the contradiction, theirs was the relationship between the exploiter and the exploited and their respective interests were basically antagonistic.

But in the Epoch of the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States when the newly emerging landlord class together with the slave class and peasant class formed one aspect of the contradiction and were opposed to the slave-owner class on the decline which formed the other aspect of the contradiction, there were some connection in interests between these classes. Similarly when the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism was mainly carried out within the landlord class and when the Legalists, who were at the lower level within the landlord class, waged struggle against the big landlords and big influential and powerful families, the Legalists also had certain links in terms of interests with the masses of peasants. Therefore, when the Legalists, in conformity with the tide of history, charted and

pushed the reformist line and policies which objectively conformed to certain demands of the masses, their views were able to win some support from the masses. "Therefore when reforms took place, the ruled majority either participated in the reform for the benefit of the ruling minority or else quietly acquiesced to it." (Preface to the Class Struggle in France from 1848 to 1850 by Engels) In the feudal society, the struggle waged by the peasants against the landlord class had dealt a heavy blow to the reactionary feudal rule and the decadent Confucian ideas and given impetus to the development of the history in society. Before or after the peasants' uprising, the frequent appearance of some famous representatives of the Legalist school was by no means fortuitous. Therefore the affirmation of the progressive nature of the Legalist school has precisely revealed the great strength of the masses of the people from this profile demonstrating the influence of the masses of the people on the Legalists. To merge the role of the Legalists with the role of the working people or to stand them absolutely against each other is wrong and is not in correspondence with historical materialism.

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At present, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius with millions of workers, peasants and soldiers as the main force is developing in a deep-going, widespread and sustained way throughout the country. There has also appeared a good beginning in the use of the Marxist viewpoint to study the historical experiences of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and class struggle as a whole. In this struggle, it is evitable that there would be different kinds of opinions. Slanders and sabotage would also come from the class enemies in an attempt to upset our front. This all the more requires us to follow Chairman Mao's teaching to "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." We must seriously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and under the theoretical guidance of Marxism, study the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole. Through studying and summing up the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and the historical experiences of class struggle as a whole, we must, in conjunction with the realities of actual struggle, insist on reading books and studying and further raise our Marxist level. We must closely rally around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, bring up an immense contingent of Marxist theorists in the struggle and use Marxism to occupy the entire superstructure including the spheres of philosophy, history, education, literature, art and law.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius is in the course of deepening the socialist revolution in the sphere of the superstructure and giving impetus to the rapid development of the social productive forces in our country. The historical tide is irresistible. Let those reactionaries at home and abroad who curse the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius tremble! There is no doubt that the Chinese proletariat will win victory in this struggle.

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UNITED FRONT

CPC Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying Meets and Fetes Mr. Shang Chen

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1974)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, this evening met and had a cordial conversation with mr. shang chen, former commander-in-chief of the sixth war zone of the kuomintang, presidential chief of staff and chief of the kuomintang government mission in japan.

mr. shang chen's granddaughter shang hui-hsuan and mr. chin hsiang who is accompanying mr. shang chen on the visit, attended the meeting.

present were leading members and staff members of organizations concerned, including liao cheng-chih, lo ching-chang, li chin-teh, shen chen, tung chi-wu, wang hsiao-yun, cheng shao-kun, chang ke-ming, wu hsueh-cheng, tseng chiang-ya and tang chung-hsing.

later, vice-chairman yeh chien-ying gave a dinner for mr. shang chen and others.

TRAINING CLASSES FOR WORKERS, PEASANTS AND SOLDIERS

Short-Term Shanghai College Training Classes for Workers, Peasants, Soldiers

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 11, 1974)

more than 650 short-term training classes for workers, peasants and soldiers have been set up in shanghai in the past two years by a dozen institutions of higher education. included are science, medicine and the arts. more than 45,000 people have already attended.

under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian line in education, higher colleges today not only open doors to workers, peasants and soldiers to study in general departments but also set up short-term training classes for more of them who are at their posts.

the first such class was set up at the end of 1969 when some universities sent teachers and students into society to take part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

they saw that the rapid advances of the socialist revolution and socialist construction called for many more specialists, a contingent of proletarian intellectuals. it was decided to augment the enrolment of worker-peasant-soldier students with short-term training classes for such people.

these were set up in factories and villages as well as the colleges. some were established jointly by the units concerned and the schools. the classes usually run two or three months. some last about half a year.

teaching material is selected to meet specific needs. chiao tung university's cold extrusion class was created for more than 200 factories which intended to adopt this method. the short-term electronics training class of the shanghai institute of mechanical engineering helped silk, knitwear and spinning workshops. the students made experiments while studying and made more than 200 technical innovations. barefoot doctors and health workers were trained for the rural areas.

in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, short-term training classes organized by futan university assisted activists in theoretical study of a plant use the marxist viewpoint to sum up the historical experience of the struggles between the confucian and legalist schools before the chin dynasty (221-207 b.c.). relating this to the current struggle, they criticized lin piao's crimes in attempting to restore capitalism.

tungchi university opened a seven-month training class on house building which was attended by plasterers, carpenters and masons. they studied surveying, calculation, drawing blueprints and building construction so that they could work independently and became a new contingent of worker-designers.

short-term training classes link institutions of higher education with every section of society. the new successes and advances are thus reflected quickly in the colleges. they provide new content for teaching material. the teachers have close ties with workers and peasants, and with them try to deal with practical problems. this helps the teachers remould their world outlook and raises their teaching competence.

SELF-RELIANCE

Talien Institute of Chemistry and Physics Makes Scientific Apparatus by Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English — Shenyang, Oct. 10, 1974)

scientists and workers of the talien institute of chemistry and physics under the chinese academy of sciences have made scientific apparatus by their own efforts to equip the laboratories in order to accomplish their research work with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

in the spirit of self-reliance, research and factory workers of the institute made concerted efforts to design and make over 40 pieces of new-type scientific apparatus in the past few years. these included special-use infrared-ray analyser, surface area measuring set, atmospheric constituents analyser, automatic corrosive-gas analyser and mass chromatograph for industrial automatic control. most of them are made for the first time in china.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, some members of the institute sought foreign apparatus and instruments for their laboratories under the influence of the revisionist line. but the imported apparatus often did not include detailed blueprints and data, they could not be repaired when something went wrong. the technical performances of some of them did not meet the needs of scientific research and others were poor in quality and could not be used.

during the cultural revolution, research and factory workers of the institute criticized the revisionist line. they realized that if they were to catch up with and surpass advanced world standard in scientific research work, they must adhere to the principle of independence and self-reliance. the institute established a joint group of leading cadres, workers and technicians to make scientific apparatus by their own efforts.

at one time, the institute urgently required an automatic instrument for atmospheric analysis. members of the group displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act and trial-made a set of scientific apparatus with good performance after repeated study and experiments. the apparatus has high sensitivity and can be used safely to determine and analyse harmful gases in the atmosphere. in the course of designing, the group introduced a new technology of automatic sampling, gathering, analysing and registration. when some harmful ingredients exceeded the allowable limit, the apparatus automatically gave warning signals. this apparatus facilitated the accomplishment of an important scientific research item.

research and factory workers of the institute have also paid attention to repairing and remodelling old instruments.

early this year, members of the analysis laboratory used laser technology to renovate an imported spectrograph which had proved so inefficient that for a long time no one wanted to use it. the improved spectrograph is far more efficient than the old one in analysing samples.

later, members of the institute, by surmounting difficulties and solving key technical problems, reconstructed a mass-spectrograph into a set of combined chromatograph and mass-spectrograph analysing installation at the cost of a few hundred yuan. the installation can correctly determine some complex organic compounds. in all, the institute has turned over 300 discarded instruments and pieces of equipment into use again over the past year.

YANGTZE RIVER

New Look of Yangtze River

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1974)

large and medium-sized reservoirs, extensive irrigation systems, major pumping stations and numerous smaller water conservancy works built in the yangtze river valley have extended the irrigated area in the middle and lower reaches of the river from four million hectares in 1949, the year of liberation, to 10 million at present.

better water conservancy facilities plus improved farming techniques and other measures have contributed to doubling grain output and multiplying cotton production in the yangtze basin in 25 years.

draining numerous tributaries along its 5,800-kilometre course, this longest river in china has an ample flow and remains unfrozen all the year round. having seized from china the right of inland navigation, the imperialist powers before liberation made use of this river to drain the chinese people of their wealth.

the river became an asset of the people after liberation. constant improvement in the river channel has extended the navigable course of the yangtze to over 3,000 kilometres. twentyfour new river ports, 150 loading depots and some 300 wharves have been built

along the river and old ones expanded over the past 25 years. the gross tonnage of river ships has increased eightfold. the monthly volume of passenger and freight traffic at present is greater than the annual total in the early post-liberation years. loading and unloading has by and large been mechanized or semi-mechanized.

after rushing down from the western part of the chinghai-tibet plateau, the yangtze river flows eastward into the sea. its basin accounts for one-quarter of the country's farmland and over one-third of its population. major cities along the main river course include such important political and economic centres as shanghai, nanking, wuhan and chungking.

owing to neglect by the reactionary rulers in the past ages, the torrential waters of the yangtze time and again overflowed its banks, bringing disasters to the people. a tremendous flood in 1931 inundated 3.3 million hectares of farmland in five provinces in the middle and lower reaches of the river, victimizing 30 million people and taking a toll of 140,000 lives. on the other hand, irrigation facilities along the river were few and inefficient. water detention ponds often dried up in the event of a dry spell, causing losses or even complete crop failures.

a special organization in charge of the unified planning of the harnessing and development of the yangtze was established immediately after the people's republic was founded. and great efforts have been made over the past quarter of a century to control and develop the river with the main stress on flood prevention. in addition to the control of floods, waterlogging, drought and water snail (the intermediate host of the dreaded disease schistosomiasis), attention has been paid to developing irrigation, hydro-electric power, navigation and fish breeding along the main course of the river and its tributaries.

in response to chairman mao's call "in the interests of the masses of the people, strive to make the chingkiang flood diversion project a success exclamation", people in hunan and hupeh provinces in 1952 built the chingkiang flood diversion project. so far more than 20 major flood diversion and detention works have now been completed in the middle and lower reaches of the yangtze. in the meantime, work has been done to raise and reinforce the 3,100 kilometres of dykes protecting that part of the river extending from its middle reaches to the estuary through the five provinces of hupeh, hunan, kiangsi, anhwei and kiangsu.

two major projects were undertaken after 1966 to straighten the course of two particularly tortuous stretches on the perilous chingkiang section in the middle reaches of the yangtze. this section is situated at a point where the yangtze river, hurtling down from the

narrow gorges in the upper reaches, enters the plains through a maze of twists and turns which form a bottle-neck most liable to flooding. under a unified state plan, the local people dug two new channels to replace the two tortuous stretches, shortening this part of the river course by 58 kilometres. such a gigantic engineering feat of changing sections of the main course of china's biggest river was beyond the boldest imagination in pre-liberation days. in addition, hundreds of large and medium reservoirs were built on yangtze tributaries for flood prevention, irrigation and other purposes.

apart from providing labour power for constructing these state-financed large and medium-sized hydraulic projects, people's communes in the yangtze valley have built innumerable smaller reservoirs, hydro-electric power stations, ponds, irrigation ditches and wells in their own areas. this practice of combining large, medium and small works makes it possible to bring the socialist enthusiasm of the masses into full play and utilize the river's water resources to greater advantage.

a score of large and medium hydro-electric power stations have been built on yangtze tributaries with state funds. the first-stage of work on the tanchiangkou water control project in the middle reaches of the han, an important tributary of the yangtze, was completed during the cultural revolution. while detaining flood water from the upper reaches, the project irrigates large areas of dry land in northern hupeh and southern honan. its power generating sets of 900,000 kilowatts supply electricity to many cities and rural areas in these two provinces. while a large section of the han river was unnavigable by steam boats during the low water season in the past, the river is now open to steam-boat navigation all the year round thanks to the regulation of the water level by the project. its water has also been used for fish breeding.

the over 20,000 small rural hydro-electric power stations in the yangtze valley have played an important part in promoting industry and agriculture in mountain and other secluded areas beyond the reach of the main power grid. many emancipated slaves in the liangshan yi autonomous chou in szechwan province, where slavery lasted until the time of liberation, now have electric light in their homes. the number of small hydro-electric power stations there has increased from 30 to 560 during the cultural revolution. with the expansion of the power industry, the autonomous chou has developed a local industry capable of making many types of farm machinery and small hydro-electric power generating sets.

an enormous amount of work has been done to develop navigation on the yangtze. as many as four million cubic metres of shoals and reefs in szechwan province in the upper reaches have been removed by dynamiting. electrically controlled buoys have been installed along the entire navigable course of the river.

navigation at night used to be forbidden in pre-liberation days on the upper reaches of the yangtze, notorious for its dense fog and treacherous hidden shoals which caused frequent shipwrecks and took heavy tolls of lives. the mileage open to round-the-clock navigation has almost doubled since 1949.

the yangtze river, a witness to the plunder and oppression of the chinese people by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, is playing an increasingly important part in china's socialist construction. the people living along this biggest river in china are now continuing their efforts to harness it and make use of its abundant water resources.

MACHINE BUILDING

Rapid Progress in South China Farm Machine Industry

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 10, 1974)

the farm machine industry in south china's kwangtung province has made rapid progress since the cultural revolution began in 1966.

the province now mass produces medium-sized tractors which it could not produce before the cultural revolution. other increases since 1966 are: electric threshers ten times, fodder crushers 13 times and hand-tractors 21 times. output of artificial rain sprinklers, diesel engines, pumps and machines for processing farm produce has also multiplied. farm machinery manufacturing and repair plants in the province now have three times as many machine tools.

the progress was made because the workers carried out the principle of self-reliance under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, a leading member of the provincial department concerned said.

workers of the farm machinery plant in hsinhui county made 300 pieces of equipment by themselves. this accounts for 64 per cent of the plant's equipment. the plant organizes investigation groups to collect the opinions of the peasants using its hand-tractors so as to improve the products.

a number of county farm machinery plants send aid-agriculture groups to help with repairs during busy seasons and help train technicians. the province trained 80,000 farm-machine operators and repair workers last year. all this prepares conditions for farm mechanization.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Mrs. James Cairns Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1974)

dr. james cairns, deputy prime minister and minister for overseas trade of the australian federal government, his wife and party arrived in peking from shanghai by special plane today in the company of chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan.

the airport flew the national flags of china and australia. the distinguished australian guests were welcomed at planeside by chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang, minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng, vice-foreign minister ma wen-po and chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade wang yao-ting.

on the tarmac were australian friends who are preparing an australian exhibition in peking, diplomatic officials of the australian embassy here, and new zealand and british ambassadors to china.

australian ambassador to china and mrs. s.a. fitzgerald accompanied the australian deputy prime minister and mrs. cairns to peking on board the same plane.

upon their departure from shanghai, deputy prime minister cairns; his wife and party were seen off at the airport by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Fetes Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Mrs. James Cairns

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1974)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien gave a banquet here this evening in honour of dr. james cairns, deputy prime minister and minister for overseas trade of the australian federal government, mrs. cairns and his party.

before the banquet, vice-premier li hsien-nien met with deputy prime minister james cairns, mrs. cairns and the other distinguished australian guests. they posed for pictures together.

speaking at the banquet, vice-premier li hsien-nien extended a warm welcome to deputy prime minister and mrs. cairns on behalf of the chinese government and people.

he said: "with the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and australia, and through our joint efforts, relations between our two countries have made gratifying progress." "we are happy to note," he said, "that in the past year economic and trade relations between the two countries have developed, our exchanges in the fields of science and technology have increased and the mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples have been enhanced. tomorrow, the first australian exhibition to be held in china will open in peking. we believe that the exhibition will be well received and will be a success."

the chinese vice-premier said: "at present, the international situation is excellent. new and important victories have been won by the people of all countries in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. the third world is daily awakening and growing in strength. it has steadily strengthened its unity, won repeated victories and displayed its might in the struggle against superpower hegemony and power politics.

"china is a developing socialist country belonging to the third world. we respect the independent foreign policy of australia and appreciate the active efforts of the australian government to develop relations with third world countries and improve the world situation."

"we are confident that the visit of deputy prime minister will make a positive contribution to the mutual understanding and to the development of friendly relations between our two countries," li hsien-nien said in conclusion.

in reply, deputy prime minister james cairns said: "we are looking forward to the opening tomorrow of the australian exhibition in peking and to its success. in a few days i shall return to australia to attend the opening of the chinese exhibition in sydney.

"this is the first occasion on which simultaneous exhibitions have been staged in our two countries and it has been made possible by the spirit of friendly cooperation which now exists at all levels between us."

"it is our sincere desire", he continued, "that the two exhibitions -- ours here in peking and yours in sydney -- will contribute substantially to the further development and strengthening of our trade and to the expansion of our technical exchanges."

deputy prime minister cairns said: "it is less than two years since the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries, but the ties between us are already strong. the mutual exchange of exhibitions is yet another landmark in the continuing development of friendship and cooperation between our two countries."

present at the banquet were australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald, mrs. fitzgerald and diplomatic officials of the australian embassy in peking, s. burton, director-general of the australian exhibition in peking, and representatives of the companies taking part in the exhibition.

present were chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang, minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng, vice-foreign minister ma wen-po, and leading members of departments concerned chai shu-fan, tang ke, yeh chih-chiang, wang yao-ting, mu ching and wang lei.

Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Mrs. J.F. Cairns Visit People's Commune Near Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1974)

dr. james f. cairns, deputy prime minister and minister for overseas trade, and mrs. cairns and other distinguished guests from australia this afternoon visited the china-viet nam friendship people's commune on peking's outskirts and had a look at the murray grey bull that australian prime minister e.g. whitlam presented to premier chou en-lai last october.

the guests arrived at the commune in the company of vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang lei and were warmly received by the commune members who beat drums and gongs and clapped. the visitors made a round of the commune's dairy farm, pigfarm and duck farm. they then went to the nearby peking seed stock station to have a look at the gift bull. the visitors gathered round the bull and enquired about the life of the animal which, they said, symbolized the friendship between the peoples of china and australia. deputy prime minister cairns and other guests took pictures of the gift bull for keep's sake.

hsu shu-fang, vice-chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, told the australian deputy prime minister and his party about the achievements of the commune. when she said that the murray grey bull was alive and well here, she was greeted with warm applause. deputy prime minister cairns said, "we congratulate the commune members for the increase of production. we are very glad to know that the murray grey bull has managed the winter and summer here and has put on weight." he also conveyed to the commune members the sentiments of friendship of the australian people for the chinese people.

australian ambassador to china and mrs. s.a. fitzgerald also escorted the deputy prime minister and mrs. cairns on the visit today.

Peking Reception for Australian Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1974)

the china council for the promotion of international trade gave a reception here this evening for the holding of the australian exhibition in peking.

among the guests at the reception were dr. james f. cairns, deputy prime minister and minister for overseas trade of the australian federal government, mrs. cairns and his party, australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald, his wife and officials of the australian embassy in china, the exhibition's director-general s. burton, leader of the exhibitors k.p. mcguinness and other australian friends.

present were li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, wang yao-ting, chairman of the host organization, and leading members of other organizations, including chai shu-fan, tang ke, hsiao peng, wang lei, wang wen-lin, lin ping, wu fan-wu, liu hua, sun so-chang and sung wei-pin.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. chairman wang yao-ting and deputy prime minister cairns toasted the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and australia and the trade relations between the two countries. they wished the exhibition every success.

Australian Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1974)

the australian exhibition opened at the peking exhibition centre here this morning.

dr. j.f. cairns, deputy prime minister and minister for overseas trade of the australian federal government, presided over the opening ceremony.

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien attended the ceremony and cut the ribbon for the exhibition.

the exhibition, with more than a hundred australian companies taking part, is the first australian exhibition ever held in china. the exhibits include products of agriculture, livestock breeding, forestry, minerals, transport and communications, health and medicine, covering a total floor space of 15,000 square metres. in the courtyards of the exhibition centre are more than one hundred australian pedigreed sheep and stud cattle. australian friends give shearing demonstrations for the visitors.

the exhibition centre today flew the national flags of china and australia. more than 600 people attended the opening ceremony.

attending were also chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang, minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng, vice-foreign minister ma wen-po, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade wang yao-ting, and leading members of organizations concerned, including chai shu-fan, tang ke, wang lei, wang wen-lin, lin ping, chu chuan-hsien, sun so-chang and sung wei-pin.

present were mrs. cairns and other distinguished australian guests accompanying the deputy prime minister on his visit to china, australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald and mrs. fitzgerald and diplomatic officials of the australian embassy here.

ambassador fitzgerald declared the exhibition open and the band played the national anthems of china and australia. deputy prime minister cairns and minister li chiang spoke at the opening ceremony.

in his speech, deputy prime minister cairns reviewed the development of trade between australia and china in recent years. he said: "we know that the exhibition will contribute to the further development of trade. it is the result of cooperation between chinese and australians at all stages."

"we look forward to increasing cooperation between our two countries and to the continuing exchange of

mutually beneficial knowledge and experience," the australian deputy prime minister added. "while this exhibition has been arranged in peking to show something of australia and australian technology and products to our chinese friends, we are delighted that a similar exhibition will open soon in sydney, australia, which will show chinese technology and products to the australian people." he ended his speech by saying that "i know that thousands of australians will eagerly grasp the opportunity to learn more of china."

responding, chinese minister li chiang said: "the peoples of china and australia have always been friendly to each other. more than a century ago, quite a few chinese already sailed across the seas to reside in australia. they lived and worked together with the australian people, and forged with them a profound friendship. with the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries in 1972, sino-australian relations entered a new stage."

now, he added, the australian exhibition is on in peking. a few days later, a chinese economic and trade exhibition will open in sydney, australia. these daily increasing friendly exchanges, he said, "show that the friendly relations between our two countries as well as our economic ties and trade have been constantly strengthened, a fact that reflects the common desire of the chinese and australian peoples to increase their friendship."

the chinese minister of foreign trade said: "the australian exhibition opening today will enable us to see with our own eyes fruits of the labour and talents of the australian people and provide us with a good opportunity to get acquainted with development in australian industry, agriculture, science and technology and to learn from the australian people. we are confident that this australian exhibition will be a useful contribution to the enhancement of mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples and the further development of sino-australian friendly relations and trade."

after the opening ceremony, vice-premier li hsien-nien and others visited the exhibition in the company of deputy prime minister cairns, ambassador fitzgerald and director-general of the exhibition s. burton.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china and officials of various foreign embassies in peking were also present.

deputy prime minister cairns gave a reception at noon for the opening of the exhibition.

yesterday afternoon, p.w.r. hammond, director of media of the exhibition, held a press conference and briefed chinese and foreign newsmen on the exhibition.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Basketballers Hold First Friendly Match in Cameroon

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Oct. 9, 1974)

china's kirin province basketball team yesterday held its first friendly match with cameroon's littoral province basketball team in douala, the biggest city of the country.

the match was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, with the chinese team winning the game by 90:72. the players of the two countries were praised for their fine sportsmanship.

the governor of littoral province, the prefect of wouri department, the mayor of douala and over two thousand spectators watched the match.

china's kirin province basketball team arrived in douala on october 6.

on the following day, the chinese players visited the city of douala including a number of factories.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Exhibition Opens in Vancouver

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Oct. 7, 1974)

the chinese traditional paintings and handicrafts exhibition of kiangsu province, after taking part in the 1974 international fair of "man and his world" in montreal, opened to the public in vancouver today.

richard underhill, chairman of the vancouver museum and the planetarium association presided at the opening ceremony. arthur phillips, mayor of vancouver, and earnest hall, general secretary of the british columbia provincial government, made speeches at the ceremony.

chang wen-chin, chinese ambassador to canada, also spoke and cut the ribbon for the exhibition.

the opening ceremony was attended by more than 500 guests including dr. william gibson, member of the bethune memorial committee; joyce marvin, chairman of the canada-china friendship association of vancouver;

margaret l. lewis, president of the vancouver asian arts society; ruby danielson, chairman of the canada-china friendship association of victoria; friendly personage dr. james g. endicott and representatives of overseas chinese residents.

Chinese Medical Study Group Leaves for Canada

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1974)

an 11-member chinese medical study group led by wang tao-min and chu hung-yin left peking for canada by air yesterday.

professor li chao-teh and doctor wu pen-chieh also left for canada yesterday for a friendly visit and medical exchanges.

Leading Member of Chinese Medical Association Meets Canadian Nurses

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1974)

yen chun, leading member of the chinese medical association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the visiting canadian nurses tour this afternoon. the 25-member canadian nurses tour to china led by miss mabel lagstaff includes five friends from gravenhurst -- dr. norman bethune's hometown.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned yueh tai-heng, tu pao-chung and hsi chen-huan.

the canadian friends arrived here on october 7 and will soon leave peking to tour southern parts of china before going home.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Guest Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1974)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met and hosted a dinner in honour of former french ambassador to switzerland mr. jacques roux.

ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, met mr. roux this morning.

the french guest arrived in china on september 27 at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. he visited peking, tatung and nanking and took part in china's national day celebrations in peking. he will soon leave peking for home.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1974)

vice-president of the china-japan friendship association chang hsiang-shan this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the japan-china friendship workers' delegation. leader of the delegation is rihachi miura, deputy leader is toshimi arimoto and secretary-general is hiroshi aoki.

leading members of organizations concerned han hsi-ya and li tieh-ying were present on the occasion.

the delegation took part in china's national day celebrations in shanghai and had also visited changsha and wuhan before coming to peking on october 6.

Chinese Amity Association Leader Meets Japanese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1974)

wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this morning met and had a friendly conversation with the japanese delegation led by takashi yokota, president of the dai-ichi kangyo bank.

present on the occasion were sun ping-hua, secretary general of the china-japan friendship association, and japanese friend in peking hiroaki kitamura.

Japanese Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1974)

peking press circles gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the friendship delegation of directors of japanese newspapers associated with the kyodo news agency led by kenzi mitsiharu, director of the "kobe shimbun".

among those present at the banquet were director of the hsinhua news agency chu mu-chih, and leading members of peking's news organizations teng kang, wang chen, shih hai-yun, wang li-hsing, chang yu-hsin and ting to.

present were also resident kyodo correspondents in peking hiroshi nakajima and tadashi ito.

chu mu-chih and kenzi mitsiharu spoke at the banquet and toasted the constant development of the friendship between the people and press circles of china and japan.

Chinese Microbiology Study Group Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1974)

a six-member microbiology study group led by professor yen hsun-chu of the institute of microbiology under the chinese academy of sciences, emplaned here for japan today.

Group of Central Philharmonic Society of China Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1974)

a group of the central philharmonic society of china with lin li-yun as its head and kang hsin-pin and li teh-lun as its deputy heads left here by air this morning for a performance tour of japan.

this is one of the daily-growing exchanges in culture, art and literature between china and japan since the normalization of their diplomatic relations. the 87-strong group includes such leading musicians as the pianist yin cheng-chung, the vocalists hu sung-hua, chang yueh-nan and liu ping-yi, the suona soloist hao yu-chi and the pipa soloist tang liang-hsing.

the group was seen off at the airport by wang man-tien, deputy head of the cultural group under the state council; yu chan, vice-foreign minister; lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association; and leading members of departments concerned and representatives of literary and art circles, including hao liang, liu ching-tang, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, hsiao teh, hou tsai-lin, hu ko, chang po-fan, fan chen-chao, chang ko-min, tiao ke-yuan, liu chuang; as well as artists from the central philharmonic society, the china peking opera troupe, the peking opera troupe of peking, the china dance drama troupe and the peking opera troupe of shanghai.

also present were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and other diplomatic officials of the japanese embassy here.

Central Philharmonic Society of China to Give 18 Concerts in Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1974)

the central philharmonic society of china that left here for japan today will give a total of 18 concerts with different programmes of vocal and instrumental solos, symphonic music, piano solos and traditional chinese instrumental music in tokyo and 12 other japanese cities.

one of the items on the repertory is the piano concerto "the yellow river", which describes the heroic struggles the revolutionary armymen and people of china waged under

the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party to resist imperialist aggression and defend their motherland victoriously. another piece is a selection of excerpts from the revolutionary symphonic music "taking tiger mountain by strategy". it portrays a group of scouts of the chinese people's liberation army penetrating into an enemy hideout and wiping out remnants of the chiang kai-shek gang in cooperation with the main force and militiamen. still another important item is the "white-haired girl" suite adapted from the modern revolutionary ballet of the same title.

there are also many vocal and instrumental solos representing the current life and struggle of workers, peasants and soldiers, and works of traditional wind and percussion instruments showing the joy of working people over their successes such as "triumphal song of fishing boats" and "celebrate good harvests".

as part of the works created by chinese musicians during the great proletarian cultural revolution, these items of revolutionary music crystallize their efforts to maintain the orientation of literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and to carry out chairman mao's principles of "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve china" and "weeding through the old to bring forth the new".

in addition to these, the repertory also contains some well-known pieces of ancient chinese music which date as far back as the chin and han dynasties more than 2,000 years ago. complete with full-range pieces of instrumentation, vocal or instrumental renditions of classical verses, folk music and local airs, this part of the programme gives people a rough idea of the rich tradition and trend of development of the chinese art of music which has a long history.

one of the ancient works, "kuangling san" (the melody of kuangling), which was popular in the kuangling area during the period between the chin and han dynasties (third century b.c.), tells the story about a hero of the warring states period avenging his father. "shih mien mai fu" (ambush from ten directions), a piece of ancient music played on the pipa, a 4-stringed chinese lute, depicts the decisive battle in 202 b.c. in which liu pang, founder of the han dynasty, annihilated the troops of his rival hsiang yu in a successful ambush. played on the highly expressive plucked instrument, the melody recreates the scene and atmosphere of the fierce battle with the war-cries of thousands of warriors mingled with the neighing of galloping steeds, attaining high artistic accomplishment in the history of chinese music. all the items of traditional and folk music have been polished and improved to add to their artistic splendour. while most of them are played on national instruments, some have been adapted to the piano.

apart from the pipa, japanese music-lovers will be able to enjoy the performance of other characteristic chinese national instruments at the concerts by the central philharmonic society. among them are the sheng (a gourd-shaped instrument with a cluster of graduated bamboo pipes), the ti (a bamboo flute) and the cheng (a plucked stringed instrument bearing some resemblance of the zither). each with a history of more than one or two thousand years, these instruments have acquired a greater power of expression through remodelling by scientific methods.

at the concerts in japan, symphonic music will be played under the baton of the conductor li teh-lun, who has contributed to the revolutionization of chinese symphonic music. he also serves as deputy-leader of the central philharmonic society during the tour.

the young pianist yin cheng-chung, apart from presenting the piano concerto "the yellow river", will give special concerts of piano solos for japanese people. this pathbreaker in the revolution in art and literature has done a great deal during the great proletarian cultural revolution to portray the chinese people's revolutionary struggles on the piano, an instrument introduced from abroad. he first cooperated with the china peking opera troupe in rendering arias from the modern revolutionary peking opera "the red lantern" with a piano accompaniment. then he composed the piano concerto "the yellow river" with some of his colleagues in the central philharmonic society, thus effecting a revolutionary change in piano music.

the society also includes a group of outstanding soloists of folk music, most of whom have been trained since liberation. the pipa soloist tang liang-hsing, born the year before liberation, already has 14 years of experience behind him.

the vocalists chang yueh-nan, hu sung-hua, shih hung-o and liu ping-yi are scheduled to sing numbers in contrasting styles including revolutionary songs, arias from chinese operas and renditions of ancient verses. their performances will introduce to the audience the efforts chinese singers have made in the cultural revolution to develop national vocal music. aiming to portray worker, peasant and soldier heroes, chinese singers have endeavoured to master the techniques of singing peking and local operas and assimilate them with scientific methods of western vocalization. this has helped increase the expressive power of their singing while vesting it with a stronger national flavour to the benefit of both the tonal quality and emotional expression of their performances.

China Exhibition Closes in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 10, 1974)

the successful exhibition on the people's republic of china closed in tokyo today. the exhibition was warmly welcomed by the japanese people of various circles and attracted over 1.3 million visitors during its 21-day display here.

the exhibition opened in tokyo on september 20 after it closed in osaka. a warm atmosphere of sino-japanese friendship prevailed in the exhibition from beginning to end, particularly as it coincided with the second anniversary of the normalization of relations and the opening of regular air service between the two countries and the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

japanese foreign minister toshio kimura was among the visitors.

zentaro kosaka, head of the japanese good-will delegation for the inauguration of the china-japan regular air service, also visited the exhibition the day before he left for peking.

many visitors told the working staff at the exhibition that the exhibition had played a good role in further deepening the mutual understanding and friendship between the japanese and chinese people and promoting good-neighbourly and friendly relations as well as economic exchanges between the two countries.

during the exhibition, the chinese junior wushu (traditional chinese boxing and swordsmanship) delegation gave 34 performances to entertain the visitors. more than 20 chinese films were shown during the period to the warm welcome of the japanese visitors.

the chinese exhibition had the great assistance of japanese friends. a sponsoring association was formed by japanese friends in kanto region with shigeo nagano as president. a tokyo sponsoring association with toshio tanaka as standing representative was also formed. regional associations were set up in other places. the osaka sponsoring association which had given great assistance to the exhibition there offered its help again. patriotic chinese residents in tokyo and other places also offered helping hands.

more visitors than usual came to the exhibition prior to its close yesterday. the exhibition pavilions, theatre and sale counters were crowded and 6,000 commemorative badges were soon given away.

when the exhibition closed in the evening, head of the chinese exhibition delegation hsiao fang-chou, president of the sponsoring association shigeo nagano as well as aiichiro fujiyama, kazutsura kawase, teiji hagiwara and others, warmly saw off the visitors at the pavilion hall, and shook hands with them who were reluctant to part.

later in the evening, a reception was held by the chinese exhibition delegation in the pavilion to express thanks for the assistance and cooperation of all the japanese working staff and chinese residents here. more than 700 japanese friends and chinese residents were present at the reception.

after the close of the exhibition here, head of the exhibition delegation hsiao fang-chou told chinese correspondents: "the exhibition on the people's republic of china in osaka and tokyo has wound up. the 50-day exhibition in the two cities attracted 4 million person times. this will further strengthen the friendship between the chinese and japanese people and stimulate the development of the economic relations between the two countries."

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Film Reception to Mark Korean Workers' Party Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1974)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a film reception at the embassy here this evening to mark the 29th anniversary of the founding of the korean workers' party. the korean feature film "eternal fighter" was shown.

present on the occasion were keng piao and shen chien, head and deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and leading members of other departments concerned chang shang-ming, mao pao-chung and tien shu-chien.

Korea-China Friendship Association Delegation Leaves Changsha for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Changsha, Oct. 11, 1974)

the delegation of the korea-china friendship association with gang sok sung, president of the kim il sung higher party school and member of the standing committee of the korea-china friendship association, as leader and han pang jai, a departmental director of the committee for foreign cultural relations, as deputy leader, left here for kwangchow by train this afternoon.

the delegation flew in here from shanghai on october 9 and was honoured at a banquet that evening given by the hunan provincial revolutionary committee. li chen-chun, vice-chairman of the host committee, and delegation leader gang sok sung spoke and hailed the constant development and consolidation of the revolutionary friendship sealed in blood between the chinese and korean people.

the delegation made a special trip yesterday to shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao. the korean comrades-in-arms visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it. they also had photographs taken together with the accompanying chinese comrades in front of chairman mao's birthplace.

while in changsha, the korean comrades viewed places where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his early day -- the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute, chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, the orange island and the aiwan pavilion. the korean comrades were warmly welcomed wherever they appeared.

upon its arrival and departure, the delegation was warmly welcomed and seen off by vice-chairman li chen-chun, and leading members of the local departments concerned, including yang shan, wang ching-chang and chang kuei-lan, as well as a host of young people and children.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1974)

lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted vice-president of the royal nepalese academy lain singh bangdel and his wife yesterday. they had a friendly conversation.

nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana and his wife were present at the dinner.

mr. and mrs. bangdel arrived in peking on october 7 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

NPC Vice Chairman Chou Chien-jen Meets Nepalese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1974)

chou chien-jen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with lain singh bangdel, vice-president of the royal nepalese academy, and mrs. bangdel.

nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana was present at the meeting.

present were lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other organizations concerned, including kuo tung-chun, kao chin-teh, chia chi-chou and wang huo-yen.

CHINA AND PERU

Premier Chou En-lai Expresses Solicitude to Peruvian Earthquake Victims

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1974)

premier chou en-lai today sent a message to peruvian president juan velasco alvarado, expressing heartfelt sympathy and solicitude to the people in lima area affected by the recent strong earthquake. the message reads:

his excellency general juan velasco alvarado,
president of the republic of peru,

lima

learning of the recent strong earthquake in lima area causing losses to your people, i wish to express on behalf of the chinese government and people our heartfelt sympathy and solicitude to you and, through you, to the inhabitants of the afflicted area.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of china

peking, october 10, 1974

Chinese Red Cross Society Expresses Sympathy to Earthquake Victims in Peru

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1974)

the chinese red cross society today sent a message to the red cross society of peru expressing heartfelt sympathy and solicitude to the people in lima area affected by the recent strong earthquake. the message reads:

red cross society of peru

lima

shocked to learn of the strong earthquake in lima area causing sufferings and losses to the inhabitants, the red cross society of china is deeply concerned about their conditions. please convey to them our heartfelt sympathy and solicitude.

red cross society of china

peking, october 10, 1974

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Militia Delegation Returns to Peking from Syria

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1974)

the chinese militia delegation led by ho cheng-wen, deputy commander of the chengtu units of the chinese people's liberation army, returned to peking by plane this afternoon after a visit to the syrian arab republic.

it was met at the airport by li ta, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, and leading members of departments concerned wang ti-kang, li yen, chao chun-cheng and wang pu-ching, and syrian ambassador to china jabr al-atrash.

CHINA AND US

Leading Chinese Scientist Meets American Professor in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1974)

wu yu-hsun, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, today met and gave a dinner for professor jerome b. wiesner, president of the massachusetts institute of technology of the united states, and mrs. wiesner. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned and scientists, including lu ying-chung, shih ju-wei, wang li-fen and chu yung-hsing.

the wiesners arrived in peking october 8 on a friendly visit to china as guests of the chinese scientific and technical association.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Ambassador of Republic of South Vietnam to China Gives Press Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1974)

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, held a press conference at the embassy here this afternoon. the ambassador distributed among the chinese and foreign newsmen the october 8, 1974 statement of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam on the current situation in south viet nam.

ambassador nguyen van quang strongly condemned the crimes of the nguyen van thieu administration in acting as a docile tool of the united states in pushing neo-colonialism in south viet nam and in sabotaging the paris agreement and undermining peace and national concord. he pointed out that the nguyen van thieu administration had committed towering crimes against the south vietnamese people. he demanded that the u.s. government must completely and thoroughly stop its military involvement in south viet nam and its interference in the internal affairs of south viet nam.

the ambassador said that the people in the areas under the control of the nguyen van thieu administration "have an imperative common demand: the overthrow of nguyen van thieu and the formation in saigon of an administration espoused to peace and national concord and willing to implement the paris agreement seriously." "this demand," he added, "is an entirely legitimate and a very urgent one and is along the line of the paris agreement. the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam welcomes and fully supports this demand."

nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, attended the press conference.

Chinese Health Delegation Leaves Peking for Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1974)

a seven-member chinese health delegation with chien hsin-chung, vice-minister of public health, as leader and chang nai-cheng as deputy leader left here by air today on a friendly visit to viet nam at the invitation of

the ministry of public health of the democratic republic of viet nam.

it was seen off at the airport by huang shu-tse, vice-minister of public health, and chiang hui-lien, leading member of the ministry of public health.

vietnamese ambassador to china nguyen trong vinh was present.

Vietnam-China Friendship Association Delegation Leaves Nanning for Home

(NCNA-English Nanning, Oct. 11, 1974)

the delegation of the viet nam-china friendship association led by hoang quoc viet, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and president of the viet nam-china friendship association, and with bao dinh giang, secretary-general of the viet nam writers' and artists' union, as deputy leader left here for home by air this afternoon at the end of a friendly visit to china.

it was given a warm send-off at the airport by an ping-sheng, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional revolutionary committee, hsu chi-hai, standing committee member of the regional revolutionary committee, hsiao han, chairman of the nanning municipal revolutionary committee, chiang ching-ho, vice-president of the kwangsi branch of the china-viet nam friendship association, li hui-chen, leading member of the regional women's federation, and more than 300 local people.

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, who had accompanied the delegation on its china tour, was also present.

on hand were nguyen am, consul-general, and nguyen khoi, vice-consul of the consulate-general, of the democratic republic of viet nam in nanning.

the vietnamese delegation arrived here from kwangchow on october 6. it was warmly welcomed at a rally the next day organized by the kwangsi regional revolutionary committee. vice-chairman an ping-sheng and delegation leader hoang quoc viet addressed the meeting and were warmly applauded by the more than 900 people of various nationalities present.

the vietnamese comrades visited a silk mill and a meat-processing factory in nanning and made a trip to the scenic city of kweilin.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

West German Chancellor Receives Chiao Kuan-hua

(NCNA-English Bonn, Oct. 9, 1974)

helmut schmidt, chancellor of the german federal republic, received this afternoon chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister of the people's republic of china, who is on a visit here. the chancellor had a friendly talk with the chinese vice-foreign minister.

present on the occasion were walter gehlhoff, secretary of state of the ministry of foreign affairs, and wang shu, chinese ambassador to the federal republic.

earlier, walter gehlhoff held talks twice with the visiting chinese vice-foreign minister. gehlhoff gave a dinner at noon today in honour of chiao kuan-hua.

West German Foreign Minister Meets Chiao Kuan-hua

(NCNA-English Bonn, Oct. 10, 1974)

hans-dietrich genscher, minister of foreign affairs of the federal republic of germany, today met with chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister of the people's republic of china, now on a visit here. they had a friendly conversation.

genscher and chiao kuan-hua made friendly speeches at a luncheon given by the former in honour of the latter.

present at the luncheon were walter gehlhoff, secretary of state of the federal ministry of foreign affairs; paul frank, secretary of state of the federal presidential office; guenther metzger, deputy chairman of the parliamentary group of the social democratic party; richard stucklen, deputy chairman of the parliamentary group of the christian democratic union and the christian social union; wolfgang mischnick, chairman of the parliamentary group of the free democratic party; gerhard schroeder, chairman of the foreign committee of bundestag; and berthold beitz, figure of economic circles.

chinese ambassador to west germany wang shu was also present.

wang shu gave a dinner this evening for the visit of the chinese vice-foreign minister. among those

present were genscher, gehlhoff, frank, metzger, schroeder and beitz.

chiao kuan-hua called on schroeder in the afternoon and had a friendly talk with him.

Chiao Kuan-hua Leaves Bonn for Home

(NCNA-English Bonn, Oct. 11, 1974)

chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, left here for home today after paying a three-day friendly visit to the federal republic of germany.

during the visit, chiao kuan-hua exchanged views with government leaders of the federal republic of germany on relations between the two countries and international problems of mutual concern.

he was seen off at the airport by walter gehlhoff, secretary of state of the foreign ministry, and other senior officials. chinese ambassador to the federal republic of germany wang shu and other chinese diplomats were also present.

CHINA AND YEMEN

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Health Delegation of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this morning with the health delegation from the people's democratic republic of yemen led by abdul aziz aldal, minister of health.

ahmed aidroos fadaq, counsellor of the p.d.r.y. embassy in peking, was present on the occasion.

chinese minister liu hsiang-ping and vice-minister huang shu-tse of public health were also present together with leading members of departments concerned and staff members hsueh kung-cho, cheng yuan-hsing, chao kuo-pin, chu hsing-kuo and ma shih-liang.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

International Paediatrics Congress Closes

(NCNA-English Buenos Aires, Oct. 9, 1974)

the 14th international paediatrics congress was convened here between october 3 and 9 with children's health protection as the main topic.

over 8,000 paediatricians and delegates from 64 countries attended the congress. the delegation of the paediatrics society of the chinese medical association headed by professor wu jui-ping was present.

argentine president maria estela martinez de peron addressed those present at the opening ceremony.

during the discussion on various specialities, paediatricians and delegates from many countries read their disquisitions making an extensive exchange of experience.

the chinese delegation read four disquisitions. the disquisition entitled "children's health protection in new china" made by wu jui-ping gave an account of new china's achievements in this aspect. he pointed out that the development of children's health protection in one country is by no means isolated, but inseparably linked with its political, economic and cultural development. "necessary conditions can be created to promote children's health protection only when our countries are free from aggression and oppression by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, oppose superpower hegemonism and power politics, win and safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty and national resources, and develop national economies, culture and public health services independently."

barefoot doctor jen nai-hsiu, member of the chinese delegation, read the disquisition entitled "barefoot doctors actively working for children's health protection". the disquisition attracted great interest from those present.

Chinese Delegation to ABU Session Issues Statement

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 10, 1974)

a written statement of the radio and television delegation of the people's republic of china was released yesterday by the secretariat of the asian broadcasting union (a.b.u.) to representatives at its current session.

the statement says, "the chinese delegation deems it necessary to point out that the paris agreement on viet nam in fact recognizes the existence of two administrations in south viet nam, namely, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the saigon administration. under this situation, it is improper to let the representatives of the saigon administration attend the current session unilaterally."

"when the two sides in north and south korea have reached an agreement in principle on the independent and peaceful reunification, it is also unreasonable for the representatives of the south korean side to attend the current session unilaterally," the statement says.

Asian Broadcasting Union Session Closes

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 11, 1974)

the 11th plenary session of the asian broadcasting union closed here today.

the session started on october 7. earlier, the standing programme committee, the standing technology committee and the council of the a.b.u. had met separately from september 30 to october 6.

li che-fu, head of the radio and television delegation of the people's republic of china, addressed the a.b.u. plenary session on october 9.

he said, "in most countries of asia and the pacific region, radio and television are not adequately developed, a fact caused by long years of imperialist and colonialist aggression, exploitation and plunder. imperialism and social-imperialism are still taking advantage of their technological superiority to encroach upon the sovereign rights of the countries of asia and the pacific region in radio and television. therefore, the development of radio and television in asia and the pacific region is closely linked with the just struggle against superpower hegemonism and power politics and for winning and safeguarding independence and national liberation. only by strengthening our unity and persisting in struggle can we attain our rightful place in international radio and television and safeguard our rights and interests."

he said, "the basic principle of radio and television in the people's republic of china is as follows:

'strive to do broadcasting work well and serve the people of china and the world'. guided by this principle, we are willing to strengthen our ties and co-operation with the radio and television organizations of all friendly countries of the a.b.u. in the light of equality and mutual benefit".

in their speeches, representatives from some countries and areas expressed the hope of strengthening ties and co-operation with radio and television organizations in asia and the pacific region.

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND HIS MILITARY LINE

Lay Bare the Reactionary Essence of Lin Piao's So-Called "Six Tactical Principles"

by

the fighters' theorist group of the 6th company of a certain unit under the Peking Garrison Command

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 8, 1974)

During the great War of Liberation, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor Lin Piao cast forth in succession his so-called "six tactical principles," namely "one spot, two sides," "three-three system," "three fierce actions," "three kinds of situation and three methods of fighting," "four fast and one slow operations" and "four groups in one team." He also wildly publicized that his so-called "six tactical principles" were tactics "guaranteed to win battle" and principles that "will never change." His sworn confederates also raised an uproar saying that the "six tactical principles" were "military dialectics from the start to the end," and the "outstanding achievements" of a "remarkable genius," and that "in future warfare, these principles will never change." They played them up as something marvelous and wonderful." What is false is false and the mask should be ripped off." (Introductory Note to "Material on the Hu Feng Counter-Revolutionary Clique") After all, what kind of trash is what Lin Piao called the "six tactical principles"? Provided we make an analysis with the sharp weapon of Marxism, the truth would be revealed and we would see the reactionary essence of Lin Piao's Right-opportunism.

The Policy of Right-Opportunism

The revolutionary war is one of the salient features as well as one of the merits of the revolution in China. "In China war is the main

form of struggle and the army is the main form of organization." ("Problems of War and Strategy") "Armed struggle is an important component of our political line." ("Introducing the Communist") Because of this, the struggle between Marxism and the opportunist line within our Party is invariably closely associated with the question of military affairs. It is always reflected in military affairs in the form of the struggle between the two kinds of military thought and the two military lines. On the question of policy of operations, whether to concentrate a superior force to fight a battle of annihilation or to disperse forces for battles to rout the enemy forces is an important question of the struggle between the two kinds of military thought and the two military lines within our Party. The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "The object of war is specifically 'to preserve oneself and destroy the enemy'." ("On Protracted War") "War of annihilation is the basic policy" of our army in fighting. "A battle in which the enemy is routed is not basically decisive in a contest with a foe of great strength. A battle of annihilation, on the other hand, produces a great and immediate impact on any enemy. Injuring all of a man's ten fingers is not as effective as chopping off one, and routing ten enemy divisions is not as effective as annihilating one of them." ("Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War") Concentrating a superior force to fight a battle of annihilation has been a consistent thought of Chairman Mao which has been proven through years of practical experience by our army to be the one and only correct policy of operations. Contrary to this, Wang Ming and other opportunists called for the dispersal of forces for fighting battles to rout the enemy. They advocated "striking the two 'fists'," "dividing the troops over six routes," "attacking along the whole front" and "making short, swift thrust." These erroneous policies had brought serious and unnecessary losses to our revolutionary cause. Lin Piao was an active follower of these erroneous policies. The so-called "six tactical principles" he concocted were also this kind of trash, and they were in essence for fighting battles to rout the enemy. They ran counter to Chairman Mao's policy of operations. Lin Piao's policy of operations had come to the notice of Chairman Mao long ago. When the tactic of "one spot, two sides" was cast forth by Lin Piao, Chairman Mao and the Military Commission of the Central Committee immediately dispatched a telegram asking for the meaning of the tactic of "one spot, two sides." The following day, Chairman Mao accordingly issued to various war zones throughout the country the directive of "Concentrate a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one" which was actually a serious rebuttal of Lin Piao. However, Lin Piao ignored the criticism of Chairman Mao and continued to push his contraband. He also shamelessly bandied bourgeois sophistry in a vain attempt to pass falsehood for truth and fabricated a set of lies.

The first one was that "one spot, two sides" was for "concentrating a superior force." Lin Piao changed the words of "concentrating the main forces for use at one point" which he originally used to explain his "one spot, two sides" into "concentrating superior forces for use at the main point of attack." He thought that by means of this alteration he could continue to hoodwink people. Actually, this is fundamentally different from Chairman Mao's policy of operations. The concentration of forces advocated

by Chairman Mao is: "In every battle, concentrate an absolutely superior force (two, three, four and sometimes even five or six times the enemy's strength), encircle the enemy forces completely, strive to wipe them out thoroughly and do not let any escape from the net." ("The Present Situation and Our Tasks") In campaigns and battles, the concentration of an absolutely superior force by our army will provide our army with the necessary condition for annihilating the enemy and enable us to pit a larger force to triumph over a smaller force and attack a weak force with a strong one, thus causing the enemy forces to waver out of fear and have a low morale and enabling us to annihilate them completely. However, the "concentration of superior forces" mentioned by Lin Piao referred not to the balance of strength between the enemy and ourselves in the theater of war, but only to the concentration of our forces at a spot. In his own words, this "spot" was that "when two divisions launch an attack shoulder to shoulder, the various levels of both divisions are equipped with three lines, then only two or three platoons are thrown into the battle at the beginning of the attack." This actually was in the form of a long tapering line, and there would be very little strength at the "spot." Obviously, this battle formation of gradual dispersal of forces basically could not encircle and annihilate the enemy. Actually, it was sham concentration but real dispersal, and superior in form but inferior in reality. What Lin Piao called "concentration of superior forces" was entirely a deceitful talk for hoodwinking people and was basically in contravention of Chairman Mao's instructions.

The second one was that "one spot, two sides" was for making bold encirclement." Chairman Mao points out: "War of annihilation entails the concentration of superior forces and the adoption of encircling or outflanking tactics. We cannot have the former without the latter." ("Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War") Encircling the enemy on all sides is the principle of dispositions for a battle of annihilation, and only by cutting off the enemy forces and denying them a route of escape could we be able to cut them up and swallow them up one by one. Therefore, negating the encirclement of the enemy on all sides amounts to negating the war of annihilation. Lin Piao opposed encirclement on all sides, and nonsensically said that encirclement on all sides might "force the enemy to struggle with the desperation of cornered beasts," and because of this, he called for "two sides," "encirclement on three sides with one side left open" and "concentrating eight-ninths" of the forces at the "spot" and placing "one-ninth" of the forces on the "side." He even said that it was permissible to have the "spot" without the "side." Let us ask, how could this kind of long thin line take the form of "bold encirclement"? Lin Piao embellished this method of attacking only one spot and ignoring the rest as "bold encirclement." What a shameless lie that really is. According to this kind of "encirclement," the enemy would have no cause to worry about its rear, and could reorganize his dispositions at any time to turn the weak point into a strong point. Even though we may be able to crush the enemy at the "spot," with our army thrusting deep into a narrow stretch of land, it would not be able to make use of most of its military strength. Furthermore, because encirclement is not made on all sides, we also could only rout the enemy forces at the spot but would let them escape from the side.

The third one was that "fighting a battle to rout the enemy" could also be considered as "a battle won." These words fully exposed the Right-reactionary essence of the so-called "six tactical principles" advocated by Lin Piao. Actually, the so-called "battles won" by this "ever victorious general" were battles for routing the enemy and battles of attrition. When peddling his "four fast, one slow," Lin Piao said: "Don't be afraid of the new difficulties caused by preparations, namely, the increase of the military strength of the enemy, the increase of defense works and the withdrawal of the enemy," because "giving the enemy one or half a day to put up defense work is of no great importance." The idea that it didn't matter to let the enemy increase his military strength, strengthen his defense works or make good his withdrawal or escape was purely the military thought of Duke Hsiang of the State of Sung who was as stupid as a pig. The enemy forces are reinforced and their defense works are strengthened for the purpose of improving their passive and unfavorable position in an endeavor to change it from a passive position to one affording initiative and from an unfavorable one to a favorable one. If things were done according to Lin Piao's method, our army would naturally lose its initiative, superiority and favorable conditions, and the enemy forces could turn from those on the move to those at rest, and those having not a firm foothold to those well prepared. As a result, the weak and dispersed enemy would become concentrated and strong, the enemy that could have been annihilated would be allowed to escape and a battle of annihilation would be turned into a battle for routing the enemy or even the gnawing of a "hard bone." According to this logic, Lin Piao time and again refused to move south to the Peiping-Liaoning line in the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, and caused the time-table for the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign to be put off by several months. Later, he again refused to send troops to block up Yingk'ou, and let a part of the enemy escape by sea. From this it can be seen that "slow" was only a trick for him to oppose the strategic policy of Chairman Mao, to let military advantages slip away, to ignore the situation as a whole, to passively avoid battle and to carry out the policy of fighting a battle for routing the enemy.

In the history of China's revolutionary war, our army had for a long time been situated in a position in which the enemy was strong and we were weak. In the ten years of the civil war, the reason that the puny Red Army could, under the direct leadership and command of Chairman Mao, crush the several "encirclement and suppression" campaigns launched by the well-equipped Kuomintang reactionary army several times our size was that it relied on concentrating superior forces to fight battles of annihilation. This is because "only complete annihilation can deal the most telling blows to the enemy, for when we wipe out one regiment, he will have one regiment less, and when we wipe out one brigade, he will have one brigade less." ("Concentrate a Superior Force To Destroy the Enemy Forces One by One") Because our army waxed strong while the enemy grew weaker and weaker through fighting, there was in the end a fundamental change in the balance of strength between the enemy and our forces.

On September 7, 1948, Chairman Mao in a telegram to Lin Piao said: "We are prepared to bring about the fundamental overthrow of the Kuomintang in about five years, counting from July 1946. This is possible. Our objective can be attained provided we destroy about 100 brigades of Kuomintang regular troops every year, or some 500 brigades over the five years." ("On the Concept of Operations for the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign") This instruction of Chairman Mao explained very correctly the importance of fighting a war of annihilation. Only by fighting a war of annihilation and destroying a hundred brigades of the enemy a year and destroying 500 brigades in five years, could we fundamentally topple the Kuomintang and score a nationwide victory. Lin Piao openly opposed Chairman Mao's instruction and clamored that "battles fought for routing the enemy" "could also be considered as battles won." In the Liaohsi-Shenyang and Peiping-Tientsin Campaigns, he sabotaged Chairman Mao's strategic plan for annihilating the enemy in the Northeast and North China on the spot. This fully showed that in opposing the fighting of battles of annihilation and publicizing the fighting of battles for routing the enemy, Lin Piao was in essence not prepared to fundamentally topple the Kuomintang and not prepared to win a nationwide victory. This precisely was a reflection of his Right-opportunist line in military affairs.

Methods of Idealism and Mechanicalism

In the history of China's revolutionary war, whether to take positional warfare or mobile warfare and guerrilla warfare as the principal form of operation has likewise been a major issue in the struggle between the two kinds of military thinking and the two military lines within our Party. When advocating a form of operation based on his "tactical principles," Lin Piao also had a set of extremely remarkable "high-flown theories." He said: The principle of "one spot, two sides" means that when attacking the enemy on the defensive, it is necessary first to keep a door open on the whole front for the enemy. The principle of "four fast and one slow" is the tactical principle used when attacking "the enemy that has completed his defense preparations" and is for fighting "a dignified battle." The principle of "three kinds of conditions and three methods of fighting" is also a principle "evolved from the situation of attacking the enemy that has completed his defense preparations." The "three-three system" and the "four groups in one team" are battle formations and battle organizations for attacking positions and strongly held points. The principle of "three fierce actions" is also for "launching suicidal attacks" and "fighting reckless battles" when attacking positions or strongly held points. In short, every one of his "six tactical principles" was used for upholding his stubbornly insistence on fighting battles for attacking positions and strongly held points, and for serving his active opposition to Chairman Mao's strategic thought on waging of mobile warfare.

In the war of liberation, Chairman Mao again and again pointed out: "For defeating Chiang Kai-shek the general method of fighting is mobile warfare." ("Smash Chiang Kai-shek's Offensive by a War of Self-Defense") "Strive to wipe out the enemy through mobile warfare." ("The Present Situation and Our Tasks") In all revolutionary wars, our army used mobile

warfare and guerrilla warfare and the main form of operation. We fought only when we were certain of winning and slipped away when a battle could not be won. In accordance with the changing enemy situation, for the sake of capturing an opportunity to fight and wipe out the enemy, we constantly moved forward and backward in big strides, and adopted such mobile and flexible methods of operation as making noises in the east while striking at the west, besieging cities and attacking enemy reinforcements, and fighting on exterior lines to annihilate large numbers of enemy forces. Mobile warfare was always the basic form of operation employed by our army to annihilate the enemy. It fully embodied Chairman Mao's great strategic thought on luring the enemy into penetrating deep, fighting a people's war and fighting a war of annihilation, reflected the objective law of carrying out a revolutionary war in China with a vast territory and a huge population. "This method of our army is the necessary road to the final defeat of the enemy." ("The Concept of Operations for the Northwest War Theater")

The key to mobile warfare is "mobility," and "mobility is an objective condition for transforming contradictions. We wait for changes and fight while on the move. Only by putting the enemy on the move could our army avoid the superiority of the enemy forces on the changing and unstable front, bring out superiority into play, create conditions favorable to ourselves but unfavorable to the enemy, fully bring the power of the people's war into play, and achieve the battle objective of pitting our stronger forces against the weaker forces of the enemy, attacking what the enemy is weak in with what we are strong in, and appearing suddenly in force to annihilate the enemy.

Lin Piao's tactic of taking positions and fortified points is the subjective idealist tactic of taking things for granted. It is fundamentally incompatible to the characteristics of China's revolutionary war and fundamentally incorrect. According to this "principle of operation" of Lin Piao, the form of war is dead and only positional warfare could be fought. The method of attack is dead, and only "one spot, two sides" and "three kinds of situation and three methods of fighting" could be adopted. Combat organization is dead, and only the "three-three system" and "four groups in one team" could be followed. The time of attack is dead, and the slower it is the better. In short, this is a set of stereotyped, formalistic and rigid conventions.

Lin Piao and company also trumpeted that the implementation of these principles could "guarantee to win battles." On the contrary, they could only guarantee defeat in battles. If the Liberation Army had acted in accordance with this rigid conventions of Lin Piao, it could not have won a great victory in the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, and also could not have won a great victory in the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign.

For the sake of attaining his objective in opposing the waging of mobile warfare consistently advocated by Chairman Mao, Lin Piao also openly clamored that fighting battles for taking positions and fortified points was more "profitable" than mobile warfare, and making a firm stand in defense was more "profitable" than mobile defense. According to this theory of "profitability," going south to the Peiping-Liaoning line in the Northeast

of war and taking big strides in mobile warfare would be "unprofitable"; the attack of Chinchou to create a situation of "beating the dog behind a closed door" would also be "unprofitable"; and the complete annihilation of the enemy in the Northeast would be even more "unprofitable." Only the "long-drawn siege" of Ch'angch'un, which actually was a passive step taken to avoid fighting would be "profitable." Only by leaving Yingk'ou open to let the enemy escape and by only not destroying the reactionary army of Chiang Kai-shek to procrastinate the course of progress of the war of liberation could we do thing considered to be "profitable." It could be seen how ridiculous and reactionary was Lin Piao's theory of "profitability."

Tactical principles are the basic form, method and means by which the army conducts battle. They are summed up from actual combat experience in the practice of a given war according to actual conditions of the enemy and our sides and under the guidance of a specific ideological and political line. The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Epistemologically speaking, the source of all erroneous views on war lies in idealist and mechanistic tendencies on the question." ("On Protracted War") Lin Piao was a follower of such idealism and mechanicalism. He did not rely on the practice of war at all. In less than a month after his arrival in the Northeast, by relying on the "especially clever brain of his," he "thought" up something today and something else tomorrow, and pieced together a conceptual and formulative pile of so-called "tactical principles" for vigorous propagation. When the units brought forth questions, he resorted to sophistry and explained things according to his whims. Consequently, endless contradictions appeared and he was unable to make his explanation sound plausible. He sometimes said that the "three-three system" is a disposition for operation, and sometimes said that the "three-three system" was a combat formation. He sometimes said that "one spot, two sides" was for application in the tactical sphere and sometimes said that "it is also necessary to practice 'one spot, two sides' in operations." He sometimes said that "since there is war in this world" the "theory" of "four fast and one slow operations" "has been in existence." Sometimes, he also said, "It is really strange, but the slow operation we call for at present is not a battle experience of the past, nor is it a general principle of operation." These are really ridiculous and preposterous in the extreme. These ugly performances of Lin Piao have precisely exposed his bourgeois world outlook. It could be seen from this that this set of trash of Lin Piao's is simon-pure idealism and mechanicalism on the question of military affairs.

The Style of Desperadoism

Should revolutionary heroism or desperadoism be carried forward? This is a diverging principle on the question of fighting style between the proletarian military line and the bourgeois military line. The battle slogan of "fierce attack, fierce charge and fierce pursuit" was put forward during the First Revolutionary Civil War in China. With an ulterior object in view, Lin Piao purposely made no distinction of conditions, arbitrarily affirmed it as a fighting style and tactical principle and even glorified it

as the "most important of all tactics" and a new style of fighting known as "fighting a showdown battle," so as to distort with utmost effort over army's style of fighting courageously with no fear of sacrifice and promote desperadoism and adventurism. How evil his intention was.

The proletarian army has always respected and advocated the spirit of fighting courageously with no fear of sacrifice, and this is an indispensable condition for triumphing over the enemy. Chairman Mao calls on us: "Give full play to our style of fighting--courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without any rest)." ("The Present Situation and Our Tasks") He also points out: "Within the scope of correct war planning, encouraging the spirit and practice of heroic self-sacrifice and dauntless advance in battle is absolutely necessary." ("On Protracted War") This revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death is a special feature unique to our revolutionary army. The proletarian armed forces "have come together and they fight not for the private interests of a few individuals or a narrow clique, but for the interests of the broad masses and of the whole nation. The sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the Chinese people and to serve them wholeheartedly." ("On Coalition Government") Because of this, "this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield. No matter what the difficulties and hardships, so long as a single man remains, he will fight on." (Ibid.) Tung Ts'un-jui risked his life to demolish a pillbox of the enemy and Huang Chi-kuang used his own body to block up the embrasure of the enemy. These heroes have all vividly embodied the courageous and indomitable spirit of the people's army in serving the cause of the revolution and the interests of the people. This is essentially different from the desperadoism advocated by Lin Piao.

What Lin Piao advocated was the fascist type "courage." Obliterating the nature and purpose of the people's army, he fundamentally made no mention of the class awareness of people but only clamored, "If this is the end, let it be the end. The moment the first shot is fired on the battlefield, I have already decided that if I had to die today, I would die on this battlefield." He nonsensically said: "Knowing very well that this regiment or battalion will be wiped out, I am still determined that if it had to be wiped out, then let it be wiped out." "We must first work out beforehand how many men we are prepared to lose when we send a thousand men into battle." He was like a gambler with bloodshot eyes because of his losses, and he was prepared to use the blood of the proletarian fighters for his political gamble. In his view, "courage" had to be extorted with the threat of "death." Because they were prepared to "die" on the battlefield, and since they had to die anyway, they might as well die by fighting a showdown battle. This kind of "courage" was entirely the perverse reaction of a coward, and another expression of cowardice.

Actually, for the sake of fighting for victory in battle, it is always necessary to pay a certain price and as far as some parts are concerned, they sometimes have to pay a very high price. However, "such sacrifice is essential not only for destroying the enemy but also for

preserving oneself--partial and temporary "non-preservation" (sacrifice, or paying the price) is necessary for the sake of general and permanent preservation." ("Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War against Japan") But this has nothing in common with Lin Piao's military adventurism for a "showdown." Lin Piao's "showdown" not only could lead to the loss of the part but could also jeopardize the preservation of the whole. Lin Piao's "showdown" is entirely a reproduction of the "Left" adventurism of Wang Ming during the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War in China.

In advocating desperadoism, Lin Piao had an ulterior object in view. He took "fierceness" as the sole yardstick of "courage." He held that only "fierceness" was called for, and all other things such as class awareness and line awareness could be done away with. He vainly attempted to use this principle to turn the broad masses of commanders and fighters into dullards and rude fellow who have no head for politics, pay no attention to orientation, ask no question about the line, ignore the objective conditions and disregard tactics. In that way, he could have everything at his disposal and everybody under his command. He vainly attempted to turn our proletarian army into his tool for restoring capitalism. This is the mortal wound of the "three-fierce" tactic advocated by Lin Piao.

A Sinister Record of Counter-Revolutionary Activities

The "six tactical principles" are an integral part of Lin Piao's bourgeois military line, and they are opposed to Chairman Mao's proletarian thought and military line and antagonistic to Chairman Mao's ten great principles of operation. The process of the release of the "six tactical principles" was also a sinister record of the counter-revolutionary conspiratorial activities perpetrated by him.

The so-called "six tactical principles" of Lin Piao always staged a rival show against Chairman Mao's military thought. Whenever Chairman Mao brought forward a directive of decisive significance to the war situation as a whole, Lin Piao would hurriedly cast forth another set of so-called "tactical principles" to confuse the truth with falsehood and to hoodwink the masses. On September 16, 1946, Chairman Mao drafted the directive "Concentrate a Superior Force To Destroy the Enemy Forces One by One" for the Military Commission of the Central Committee. Fourteen days afterward, Lin Piao cast forth the "Important Points of the Directive" to vociferously propagate the tactics of "one spot, two sides" and "three fierce actions." On October 1, 1946, Chairman Mao drafted "A Three Months Summary" for the CCP Central Committee. This internal directive for the Party stressed that the concentration of a superior force to annihilate the enemy one by one was the one and only correct method of fighting. A month later, Lin Piao again hastily cast forth his "Six Demands" for operations and nonsensically said that this was the "fundamental method for winning battles." On September 1, 1947, Chairman Mao again drafted for the CCP Central Committee the "Strategy for the Second Year of the War of Liberation," an internal directive for the Party. A month later, Lin Piao again hastily cast forth his "Instructions

on the Question of the Current Campaign" to oppose Chairman Mao's important directive on concentrating a superior force, fighting on the exterior line and annihilating the enemy on a large scale. On December 25, 1947, Chairman Mao in the report "The Present Situation and Our Tasks" put forward the ten great principles of operation. In 1948, however, Lin Piao delivered in succession with an ulterior object in view the "Report on 'Four Fast and One Slow Operations'" and the "Supplementary Report on 'Four Fast and One Slow Operations'." On April 19, he again discussed at the Harbin Military Conference the so-called "Tactical Problems on Attacking Fortified Points" which flagrantly opposed Chairman Mao's ten great principles of operation.

After the 8th plenum of the 8th Party Central Committee, Lin Piao vainly attempted to usurp the Party's leadership over the army. He instructed his sworn confederates "to put in order materials bearing on the war of liberation in the Northeast for teaching those at the lower level what to do and providing the cadres with certain measures," in a vain attempt to peddle his so-called "fundamental experience" of operations in the Northeast, or the "six tactical principles" to the commanders and fighters of the whole army. Therefore, he again cast out such trash as the "Tactical Reference Materials" which fully embodied his "tactical principles" for extensively disseminating his poison both within and outside the army. After the 9th Congress he again arbitrarily published the "On Tactical Thought and Style of Fighting" and other sinister books behind the backs of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee. He wildly propagated the "six tactical principles," and arbitrarily specified his set of trash as the basic content for giving tactical training to the whole army.

From the above facts, it is not difficult to see that the vigorous propagation of the "six tactical principles" by Lin Piao was a planned, systematic and organized counter-revolutionary action. His sinister object was to attempt to replace Chairman Mao's proletarian military line with the bourgeois military line, change fundamentally the nature of our army, usurp the military power of the proletariat, seize supreme powers in the Party and the state and realize his wolfish design of toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. Therefore, the struggle to criticize the so-called "six tactical principles" of Lin Piao is a serious and sharp class struggle and two-line struggle. Under the excellent situation of the popularized, deep-going and sustained development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius we are resolved to study seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's writings, study the military thought of Chairman Mao, thoroughly criticize the bourgeois military line promoted by the renegade and traitor Lin Piao, sweep all the "six tactical principles" concocted by Lin Piao onto the garbage pile of history, eliminate their pernicious influence and forever march forward in victory along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

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ENROLLMENT OF WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER STUDENTS

Over 160,000 Worker-Peasant-Soldier College Students Again Enrolled Throughout China

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 15, 1974)

(NCNA October 10, 1974) Under the excellent situation of the widespread, penetrating and sustained development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, over 167,000 workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience have again been selected this year to go to university.

Under the unified leadership of the Party committees at various places, through firmly adhering to taking the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius as the key link, conscientiously publicizing and implementing Chairman Mao's instruction that "students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience" and further reforming the old system of student enrollment, work to enroll students for institutions of higher learning has this year greatly mobilized the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses for participation in student enrollment work. The masses say that since the selection of workers, peasants and soldiers to go to university is for consolidating and developing the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and is an effective criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, we surely must work conscientiously to make a success of it.

In light of the reality of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the work of enrolling new students, all places had penetratingly criticized the reactionary program of Lin Piao for following the example of Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," as well as the reactionary fallacies of "born with knowledge," "theory of innate genius," "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class," "those who excel in learning should apply themselves to be officers," etc. They have acquainted the masses with the details of the general and specific policies, conditions and methods as well as the number of students to be enrolled, and mobilized the masses to make an all-round evaluation the political behavior, practical experience, cultural standard and health conditions of the young people who have enrolled themselves for university education.

The Peking Microwave Engineering Plant, the Shanghai Lungwha Shipyard and other units have turned different kinds of meetings for recruitment of students into meeting for criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, or meetings for discussing how to better bring up millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, or meetings for grasping the revolution and promoting production.

In the Ch'unwan commune of Yangch'un hsien, Kwangtung Province, every educated youth on registration reported to the poor and lower-middle peasants their insights gained through the steeling of the three great revolutionary

movements. The poor and lower-middle peasants conscientiously appraised them, affirmed their merits as well as pointed out their defects. They also pointed out the direction in which the youth should exert themselves so that they could receive a profound course of education in the ideological and political line, and clearly understand that going to the university is a class assignment for the purpose of serving the revolution, and that no matter whether or not they could go to university, they should firmly adhere to the road of integration with the workers and peasants as pointed out by Chairman Mao. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers said that the selection of university students according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line had educated not only the broad masses of young people, but also themselves. To assess cultural standards, all places in general adopt the form of investigations, interviews and forum discussions. This form is convenient for the masses to actually participate in evaluation and also can really find out the capacity of the candidates for analyzing and solving problems. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Soochow Administrative District in Kiangsu Province praised it saying: "The new method of recruiting students is good. By putting politics in command above all else, the line in education can be firmly grasped. By giving examinations at the fields in association with reality, good seedlings for revolution can be selected."

Among the worker-peasant-soldier university students selected this year, many are activists in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius in their original units as well as backbone forces in grasping the revolution and promoting production. A member of the workers' theoretical group and a passenger traffic conductor of the Tientsin Station of the Tientsin Railroad Sub-Bureau, Li Ya-tung normally read and studied seriously and ardently loved his own work. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, he actively overcame difficulties and participated in studying the historical experience of the struggle between the Confucian school and the Legalist school and of class struggle as a whole to serve the practical class struggle. He was highly commended by the masses. This time, he was recommended by others to join the history department of Nank'ai University. Wang Ho, an educated young man who had returned to the countryside at Hsinchi commune, Tinghsi hsien, Kansu Province, is a veterinary surgeon of the commune. Since his return to the countryside six years ago, he has examined and carried out anti-epidemic work for each of the livestock in the 92 production brigades, and has basically controlled the common and recurrent animal diseases. Despite the prevalence of drought in the past few years, the number of livestock in the whole commune not only has not dropped, but has registered a bigger development, thus contributing to agricultural and animal husbandry production. In the process of evaluating Wang Ho for university education, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants told many of his advanced deeds, thus giving the educated young people of the commune a deep education.

Through criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, the various places have attached even greater importance to the selection of outstanding young women to go to university. This year, among the worker-peasant-soldier university students recruited from Kwangtung Province, the number of women

students has increased by 8 percent compared with last year. Among the new students selected by the Tibet Autonomous Region for sending to the hinterland of our motherland for university education, one-third of them are women students. This year, over 8,300 educated youth from the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps have been selected to go to university. Among them, over half are women students.

Sun T'ing, an educated young woman from Shanghai had worked as a health orderly in a company unit after her arrival at Heilungkiang in 1969. Following the example of Chang Szu-te, Norman Bethune and Lei Feng, she wholeheartedly served the fighters of the company unit. She also enthusiastically worked for the poor and lower-middle peasants of the production brigades and communes in the vicinity for the prevention and treatment of diseases. In the past few years, through arduously studying medical knowledge, she has fundamentally grasped the methods for the prevention and treatment of all kinds of common and recurrent diseases. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, she and two other educated young women used their experience acquired as they were steeled to maturity in the frontierland to deeply criticize Lin Piao's criminal act in slandering the sending of educated young people to the mountains and the countryside as "reform through labor in disguise," and led the educated young people of the various company units to actively participate in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. This time, the comrades-in-arms of the company unit unanimously recommended her to go to the Peking Medical School.

This year, Sinkiang, Tibet, Inner Mongolia, Ninghsia, Kwangsi and other autonomous regions and some provinces and municipalities have selected a large number of young people of minority nationalities to go to university. From the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region alone, over 4,700 worker-peasant-soldier college students have been recruited from eleven nationalities including Chuang, Miao, Yao and T'ung. Many new students are first-generation university students of the minority nationalities in their own brigades and villages in the mountain areas inhabited by minority nationalities.

An educated youth Su Ch'i-yung who had returned to the countryside at the Tenong brigade, Papieh commune, T'ienyang hsien inhabited by the Chuang nationality was selected to go to university this year. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants were full of joy and they held a grand farewell party for him. At the farewell party, the secretary to the Party branch of the brigade said excitedly: "Before the liberation, there was not a single primary school here, and not a single literate. At that time, we depended on making knots on strings, and cutting notches on wood for records. Today, we have not only developed our educational undertaking but also have our first generation of university students. This shows the solicitude of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee for us minority nationalities in the mountain areas." At the meeting, the Party branch gave Su Ch'i-yung a hoe which the old poor peasants had used before the liberation, and bid him to heed what Chairman Mao said, learn well to serve the people, and live up to the expectations of the Party and the people.

Among the worker-peasant-soldier university students recruited this year, there are also young overseas Chinese who have returned to China. They embrace a passionate love for their motherland and have the earnest desire to build up their motherland as they come, full of vigor and vitality, to the new type of socialist university.

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CADRES

Cadres in New China Are Ordinary Workers

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1974)

"our cadres are ordinary workers and must never become high and mighty overlords," said a veteran of the world-famous long march of the chinese red army in a recent interview with hsinhua.

at 66, veteran red armyman ho yi-chang is secretary of the communist party committee of the peking bureau of public works and is contributing his share to china's socialist construction. he said:

"we cadres take the lead in every field of endeavour. in the revolutionary wars, we and the masses fought together and overthrew the rule of imperialism and the kuomintang reactionaries.

"in the period of building socialism, too, we share weal and woe with the masses. only in this way can we continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and ensure that our state never changes its political colour."

ho yi-chang has remained in his present capacity for more than two decades. he has always maintained the qualities of an ordinary worker. he joins the workers in paving roads, building bridges and laying underground water mains. the masses support him and respect him. they say: "comrade ho yi-chang sheds his sweat together with ours."

hsinhua recently interviewed a number of cadres, including ministers, department and bureau directors, secretaries of district party committees and ordinary cadres working in central government offices, peking municipal offices and grassroots units. they were unanimous in the view, "as cadres of new china, we are servants of the people, whatever our rank, seniority or age. our task is to serve the people and the revolutionary cause." in the past quarter of a century, they have followed chairman mao's teachings, carried forward the fine traditions of the party and led the people forward in socialist revolution and construction.

people in government institutions told hsinhua that their cadres went to factories and villages frequently to acquaint themselves with situations there and help with the work. however trying the circumstances, they always set examples by their own conduct and joined the masses in overcoming difficulties until the tasks were accomplished.

chiao li-jen was among the leading cadres who took over the yumen oilfield, one of the oldest in china, shortly after liberation. now in his fifties, he is director of the geological department under the ministry of fuel and chemical industries. he has travelled far and wide since the founding of new china, from deserts to grasslands and from the hinterland to frontier areas, sleeping in tents and battling alongside the workers on work sites.

he is a veteran of the campaign to open up the now famous taching oilfield. in fact, the minister and nearly all vice-ministers of the then ministry of petroleum industry took the field with a large force of cadres. only one or two of the vice-ministers remained in peking to handle routine work.

taching was then a vast, uninhabited grassland. the pioneers met with untold difficulties. someone suggested that the command post be moved to a nearby town. but the ministers moved their office inside a tent, took up quarters with the workers, had meals with them and joined them in physical labour. braving shivering cold, they and the workers combed the icebound grassland in search of oil deposits.

the large and modern oilfield was built in four years, whereupon china achieved self-sufficiency in petroleum and shattered the imperialist and social-imperialist embargo. other large oilfields were built afterwards for china's fast-developing petroleum industry. china's daily petroleum output now exceeds that of 18 months in the early years after liberation.

cadres participating in physical labour is a system in china. with the exception of those who are old, weak, ill or disabled, all cadres take part in physical labour. this is an issue of fundamental importance under the socialist system. all the leading organs, from central to local, run may 7 schools for cadres who take turns to do physical labour there from six months to a year. cadres from some units work at the bench or in the fields when they go to factories and villages. worker and peasant representatives and cadres from grassroots units elected to the party central committee do physical work as usual in their own units.

cadre participation in physical labour is a fine tradition fostered by chairman mao. back in the years of the anti-japanese war, chairman mao led the cadres, officers and men of the eighth route army and the people in the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region and other base areas in a mass production movement. this solved the problem of food and clothing for all armymen and civilians, smashed the economic blockade imposed on the base areas by the japanese aggressors and kuomintang

reactionaries and ensured the chinese people's final victory over japan. since nation-wide liberation in 1949, cadres have taken a regular part in summer and autumn harvests or in work at construction sites or factories. in 1958, chairman mao and other leading comrades of the party central committee went to work at the ming tombs reservoir project on the outskirts of peking, giving tremendous encouragement to the cadres and people throughout the country.

by taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. wang chia-yang, formerly a member of the secretariat of the all-china federation of trade unions, has been working for two years as secretary of the party committee of the haitien district on the western outskirts of peking with a population of 800,000. he often goes to production teams for physical work or visit the homes of commune members, and pays much attention to the opinions, suggestions and new experience of the masses. "by going into the midst of the masses," he said, "you'll see their potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism." the haitien people's commune is a well-known rice-producer that has cultivated the crop for centuries, but the conventional practice was to grow one crop a year. wang chia-yang found on one of his tours that a production brigade in the commune had been planting wheat right after the rice harvest for 10 years with good yields from both crops. he popularized the experience and worked together with the commune peasants in digging ditches, levelling land and turning the paddy fields into plots suitable for the two crops. in two years, the changeover to rice-wheat cultivation was completed on more than 80 per cent of the commune fields. the peasants are bringing in a good rice harvest after winning a summer wheat crop 60 per cent bigger than last year's.

wang chia-yang constantly improves his style of leadership by accepting the masses' criticism and supervision. earlier this year, a young man of a district office put up a big-character poster pointing out that not enough of the district party committee cadres had been working in grassroots units to gain typical experience. wang chia-yang supported his view, and the district party committee's standing committee adopted a resolution on improving the cadres' style of work.

wang chia-yang said: "in new china, the fundamental interests of the cadres and of the masses are identical. the masses have the right to criticize the cadres' shortcomings and mistakes, while the cadres heartily welcome such criticism. because we serve the people, we are not afraid to have our shortcomings and mistakes pointed out and criticized." while taking turns to do physical labour in a cadre school, cadres of the district work in factories or stores one day each week. in busy

veteran cadres set strict demands on themselves, maintaining their fine qualities as ordinary workers and refusing to accept any privileges despite their high position and seniority. likewise, they are strict with their children. those in the cities encourage their children to go to the countryside or frontier areas to be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers and temper themselves in socialist revolution and construction.

tung liang-ho, a senior middle school graduate, whose parents are both veteran cadres, took the lead among his classmates in settling in a rural area of hopei province in response to chairman mao's call, "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." just before he left, his mother recalled the family life in pre-liberation days, when his grandfather had to beg from door to door and finally died of hunger in a hill. then his father gave him a copy of the "selected works of mao tsetung" and an old towel which he had used for years in the revolutionary wars, saying: "children of revolutionary cadres must be particularly strict with themselves and share weal and woe with the masses, and must not think they are superior to others".

in the past five years, tung liang-ho has learned modestly from the poor and lower-middle peasants, who praised him as a good commune member. his mother said: "the many things my son learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants also educated his father and me. we'll follow chairman mao's teachings and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat so that the fine revolutionary traditions will be passed on for generations to come."

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

Chinese Peasants Make Scientific Experiments

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 11, 1974)

a south china peasant has cultivated a dozen improved rice strains in the past decade. some of them are popularized on a large scale.

in a current experiment, he spent 30 nights in a commune experimental plot observing the growth of a new rice variety he was cultivating for sub-tropical kwangtung province. he said in an interview:

farming seasons, most of them go to the countryside to help with harvesting or sowing.

a great number of young cadres have come to the fore in the cultural revolution. learning modestly from the veteran cadres, absorbing their rich experience and carrying forward the fine traditions of the party, the new cadres are maturing into successors to the revolutionary cause.

wang chien-ming, a 35-year-old road builder, was elected deputy secretary of the communist party committee of the peking bureau of public works during the cultural revolution. even at his new post, he often went back to work at construction sites. when workers repairing an old road wanted to preserve the asphalt surface, he looked it over and agreed, but insisted on asking the opinion of the engineer. a worker said, "it is up to you to decide. besides, you know all about the work." wang explained: "the experience of one person is not enough. it would be good to hear from others." after the engineer made an anlysis on the spot, the suggestion was carried out. a lot of materials and 100 man-days were saved, and the work was finished ahead of time.

wang chien-ming has just been promoted deputy director of the peking municipal construction commission. the workers praised him: "being an official, chien-ming never puts on any airs. despite his important responsibilities, he keeps coming to work with us."

the principle of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young in leading bodies at all levels is a new thing born of the cultural revolution. veteran cadres who have been tempered and tried in long years of revolutionary wars and struggles have rich experience, while young cadres are full of vitality and are acutely sensitive to what is new. their close unity and mutual help provides a favourable condition for training millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

women are playing an ever greater political role in new china. they are represented by a growing number of women cadres in leading bodies at all levels.

cadres in new china, old and new, regard the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as an essential task. however busy, they always find time to read works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao to raise their theoretical level and political consciousness, and constantly use marxism as the guide to work. in all offices a number of work hours are set aside for study every week, and full-time study classes are run from time to time.

"we have become masters of new china. in order to speed up socialist construction, we will do our best in scientific experiments to develop agricultural production."

teng yen-tang, the peasant-agronomist, is a commune member in south china's kwangtung province. he is engaged in systematic and scientific seed selection and hybridization with the help of the commune.

born in a poor family, teng yen-tang was emancipated at the time of national liberation. he was an activist in the movement of agricultural collectivization. eager to contribute more to china's socialist revolution, he began to breed improved strains after the people's commune was founded. teng yen-tang had only four years of primary education. he is now a part-time research worker of the kwangtung provincial institute of agronomy.

teng yen-tang is one of the thousands upon thousands of peasant activist who have emerged in the mass movement to make scientific experiments in rural china. chairman mao lists scientific experiment, class struggle and struggle for production as the three great revolutionary movements in building a strong socialist country. the movement of mass participation in scientific experiments reflects the aspirations of the chinese peasantry to break with fetishes, emancipate the mind, and grasp scientific knowledge for promoting agricultural production.

a million peasants in kwangtung province are making scientific experiments. regions and communes in the province are improving soil, cultivating improved seed strains, popularizing inter-planting, improving farm tools, building water conservancy projects and studying rational application of fertilizer. various types of scientific experimental groups have been established at county, commune, production brigade and team levels. every county in the province now has a research institute, and most of the communes and production brigades have scientific experimental stations. more than 168,000 production teams have their own research groups. many peasants have become agro-technicians specializing in one or more items of agricultural scientific research.

there were few agro-technicians throughout the vast countryside in old china. the country as a whole had only a few hundred research workers for several branches of science at that time.

before liberation, the province's cropland was generally grown to two crops a year. some areas reaped only a single crop. now the province has succeeded in reaping three or four crops a year on large acreage by improving soil, seeds and implements. all the paddy fields are grown to improved rice strains. still better strains are being cultivated. among the problems

solved by the peasant masses in their experiments are early-ripening and high-yield rice strains for triple-cropping, preservation of soil fertility, labour saving devices, rotation of crops and control of insect pests.

a research group in wuhua county, located north of tropic of cancer of the equator, succeeded in reaping three rice crops a year for an aggregate output of 22.5 tons per hectare. it also reaped a record 6.7 tons of semi-late rice per hectare. the group thus refuted what bourgeois specialists had concluded that it was impossible to reap three crops a year in areas north of tropic of cancer.

peasant-technicians in tungkuan county made use of small currents with a disparity of water levels of only 30 centimetres between ebb and flow to operate turbine-pump generators designed and made by themselves. they achieved this against the old belief that it was impossible to generate electricity by water less than one metre deep. they made innovations so that the pumps operated by ebbing tide alone were now operated continually by both ebb and flow.

new china provides facilities for peasants to make scientific experiments. agricultural sciences research institutes send personnel to join the peasants in scientific experiments and help them. many peasant-technicians have been trained through training courses. reference material and books are distributed among the peasant-technicians. the state makes arrangements for peasant-technicians to attend colleges. the people's communes contribute funds, material, apparatus and experimental plots to the project.

wei ping-ssu, a 53-year-old peasant expert in seed cultivation, said: "working from morning till night for the landlord, i could scarcely keep body and soul together in the old society. after liberation, we have land and have become masters of our country. we are determined to make more contributions to socialism."

wei ping-ssu has devoted himself to improving seed strains for the past decade. undeterred after 100 and more unsuccessful experiments, he has evolved 12 improved rice strains which are popularized over large areas.

peasant woman wang kuei, a commune member approaching 50, said: "in the old society, when we saw rice plants with white withered ears, we did not touch them because the landlords said this was god's punishment. now we can control any kind of insect pests."

wang kuei is now the leader of a research group in her production team. she has learned to deal with a dozen rice diseases.

bringing specimens of insects she made, she goes to the fields to show the commune members how to prevent and control insect pests and spread scientific knowledge among the commune members. half of the peasant agro-technicians in the province are women like wang kuei.

the huahsien county where wang kuei lives was hit by rice borers last spring. however, because the county's peasants knew how to deal with them by scientific methods and made concerted effort to eliminate them, less than 0.3 per cent of the early rice plants were affected. in the old society, such an adversity would have brought grave losses.

THEATRICAL ARTISTS

Chinese Theatrical Artists Endeavour to Become One with Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1974)

"writers and artists can truly be competent to write and perform for the workers, peasants and soldiers only by becoming one with them and changing their own ideology and mentality in the process," said liu ying, a woman soloist of the liaoning provincial art ensemble that participated in a recent theatrical festival in peking. the festival featured programmes contributed by art ensembles from shanghai, kwangsi, hunan and liaoning.

liu ying wrote the lyrics for "woman production team leader," a duet song-dance item in ballad style, and sang the principal part. the heroine, who dares to shoulder the challenging tasks of revolution, leads the poor and lower-middle peasants in a dauntless fight against nature and against class enemies. under her leadership, the production team acquires a new look. combining a vivid language with a strong folk flavour, the item won immediate popularity among the peasants when performed in the countryside.

liu ying graduated from the vocal music department of the shenyang conservatory before the great proletarian cultural revolution. while in college, she was trained as a soloist in such western classics as "madame butterfly." as to the local ballad singing loved by the working masses, she doubted if that could be rated as an art. when she went to the countryside and sang

foreign-style songs for the peasants, however, the audience did not seem to be interested. in the cultural revolution, she realized that the influence of the revisionist line in literature and art had divorced her from reality and from the masses. the soloist decided to settle in rural areas. at first she found it hard to get used to rural life since she had all along stayed in cities. but as she lived and sweated together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, her feelings started to change. she began to love labour and the working people. when a big windstorm hit the village of her production team, the poor and lower-middle peasants did not lose heart but surmounted all difficulties by fighting in unity. deeply educated, liu ying strengthened her determination to learn from their revolutionary spirit and become one with them. her attitude towards folk ballads changed also. she wrote up witty dialogues, songs combined with acting, quick rhyme ballads and operettas about new things, new ideas and new people in the countryside, and coached rural youths during rehearsals. the poor and lower-middle peasants liked the performances and drew inspiration from the revolutionary spirit of the heroes depicted.

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art, chinese writers and artists are encouraged to go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and into the thick of practical struggles for a long time without reservation so as to remould their world outlook and their conception of art. the more than 1,500 theatrical artists from shanghai, kwangsi, hunan and liaoning who took part in the recent theatrical festival have all gone among the masses in one way or another since the cultural revolution started. they went to "may 7" cadre schools by rotation, or did physical labour while making social investigations in rural areas and industrial enterprises or gave performances in villages, factories and mines and army units and listened to the opinions of workers, peasants and soldiers. many theatrical artists stayed for a long time in the countryside where they lived and worked among the peasants and joined them in revolutionary mass criticism.

the theatrical artists received much education and encouragement from the militant life of workers, peasants and soldiers, the countless outstanding people among them and their meritorious deeds. their experiences in going among the masses provided them with a rich source of material for the portrayal of worker, peasant and soldier heroes.

members of the drama team of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region recalled that, as soon as they arrived in the countryside, they were much moved to see

how young school graduates, in warm response to the call of chairman mao, were working as new-type peasants to help build up socialist villages. they wanted to sing the praises of this new thing arising from the cultural revolution. but what they wrote lacked depth, because they had only been impressed with the stirring scenes of the movement and had not grasped its essence. while endeavouring to learn more about rural life, they criticized the pernicious influence of the revisionist line in literature and art, manifest in a tendency to contact the masses for the sole purpose of digging up stories with intricate plots. they realized that the primary importance of going among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers lies in receiving a re-education from them and remoulding one's world outlook.

the story of ku ya-hua, an old poor peasant and a production team leader, broadened the visions of the artists. ku ya-hua led the educated youths in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. he also helped the young people raise their political consciousness by acquainting them with the past sufferings of poor peasant families and the history of the village. he joined them in scientific experiments and encouraged them to study agricultural science and techniques. in a busy farming season, when people turned out for nightwork to rush in the harvest and speed up sowing, the old team leader carried a torch to guide the young people on the way. when one of them got injured while working, he went up to the hills in a rain to collect medicinal herbs. moved by all this, the young school graduates wrote verses to praise their team leader.

pondering over the story, members of the drama team came to see that the educated young people could mature into successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat precisely under the warm care of the rural party organizations and the poor and lower-middle peasants. thus they gradually deepened the theme of their creative work and produced an one-act play called "the main lesson". the play depicts the lofty image of an old poor peasant working as a production team leader. with a high level of political consciousness, he zealously helps educated young people in the countryside to temper themselves in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and thus brings them up as successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. this shows that the rural areas are a vast classroom and class struggle is the main lesson to be studied by young school graduates working in the countryside. the play has been commended by the masses as a profound depiction of a new thing born of the cultural revolution.

hsiao wen-yen, an actress of the huai opera troupe of shanghai with more than 40 years of stage experience, is one of the many veteran theatrical artists who gained fresh revolutionary vigour by living, working and performing among the workers, peasants and soldiers.

hsiao wen-yen plays the role of the party secretary in "on the docks", a huai opera adapted from a model revolutionary peking opera bearing the same title. in order to recreate successfully the image of the proletarian heroine, she visited the wharves in shanghai, invited dockers to rehearsals and listened to their comments. the whole cast of the opera went to practically all the wharves along the whangpoo river. in a rain, she mounted the platform of a tricycle and sang arias for the dockers. clasping her hands, dockers praised her as an artist close to their hearts.

a different picture prevailed under the revisionist line before the cultural revolution. in 1962, the huai opera troupe of shanghai went on a performance tour along hungtse lake in the northern part of kiangsu province which was being hit by a flood. instead of eulogizing the workers, peasants and soldiers and encouraging them to combat the flood, the troupe presented in an afflicted area an opera based on an old mythological love story called "flooding the szuchou city". hsiao wen-yen played the role of the nymph who releases flood water to inundate the city. the peasants received the opera coldly. some of them remarked sarcastically: "what class do these people come from? why did they show this opera? do they want to drown us out just at the moment we are fighting the floods?"

contrasting her past and present experiences, hsiao wen-yen said: "the two lines bring two different results. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line i am determined to persevere along the road of integrating myself with the workers, peasants and soldiers, perform revolutionary operas, be a revolutionary and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers heart and soul."

IRRIGATION

Irrigated Area Becomes Southwest China Grain Producing Center

(NCNA-English - Chengtu, Oct. 12, 1974)

the tuchiangyen irrigated area has now become an important commodity grain base in southwest china.

the area is located in western part of southwest china's szechwan province. the irrigated acreage increased from 130,000 hectares in 1949 to 530,000 hectares in 1974, and per-hectare grain yield topped six tons, more than twice that in the early post-liberation years. per-hectare yield in some counties surpassed 7.5 tons.

irrigation was first introduced in the area 2,200 years ago. it was since the founding of new china that these achievements have been made, thanks to the hard work of the local people under the guidance of the party.

the wenchiang region of 14 counties in the heart of the area irrigated by tuchiangyen every year sells half a million tons of commodity grain to the state, plus over 50,000 tons of rapeseed, large quantities of tobacco, medicinal herbs and other industrial crops.

since the founding of new china, a number of commodity grain bases have been built in areas with favourable conditions and great latent potentials for agricultural development, including the yangtze delta, pearl river delta, tungting lake area and tuchiangyen irrigated area. in addition, some low-yield areas which used to be afflicted by natural disasters, have been transformed into important grain producers. an example was the plain in the middle and lower reaches of the huaiho river. this has great significance in achieving china's self-sufficiency in grain, including grain reserves, and adherence to the principle of independence and self-reliance in building socialism.

the commodity grain bases set up by new china are required to give stable high yields despite excessive rain or dry spells. the tuchiangyen irrigated area has in the main met these requirements. nearly all the farmland in the west szechwan plain now has irrigation facilities. the area under irrigation now spreads from plains to hilly land, from 12 to 27 counties. a good harvest of paddy rice was gathered, thanks to the tuchiangyen irrigation system, despite a drought of 40 to 50 days during the summer and autumn of 1972. although there was more rainfall in west szechwan this year than previous years and the minchiang river across the tuchiangyen area was in spate, the wheat

and early rice output still surpassed last year's and this year's semi-late rice harvest was good in the area.

the famous 2,200-year-old tuchiangyen irrigation project demonstrated the diligence and wisdom of the labouring people in ancient china. szechwan province, particularly the west szechwan plain covered by the project, is known as the "country with heavenly wealth". but, under feudal dynasties and the kuomintang rule, almost all the farmland and irrigation facilities were controlled by the landlords and rich peasants who constituted less than 10 per cent of the local population.

ruthlessly exploited and oppressed, the peasants had no means to improve farming methods. the locality yielded only three tons of grain per hectare even in years of good weather. the irrigation facilities were in disrepair and the locality was hit alternately by water-logging and drought. over ten counties around the chengtu city were hit by flood in 1947, afflicting more than 100,000 people.

local people rebuilt the tuchiangyen irrigation project not long after liberation and repaired it every year under the leadership of the local party organizations. the rural collective economy expanded step by step with the establishment of the agricultural cooperatives and people's communes, and its ability to undertake capital construction became greater and greater. responding to the party's call of building commodity grain bases, local peasants improved farming conditions on a large scale.

apart from the key projects of trunk canals and big sluice gates which were financed by the government, most of the projects were built by the peasants self-reliantly. during the two winter-spring periods from 1970 to 1972, the people renovated the whole system of irrigation canals and ditches under the unified leadership of the local people's government. they constructed new canals, dredged and straightened the old ones. sixty thousand old disorderly canals were now replaced by 30,000 straight ones on which bridges and waterlocks were built. rows of trees were planted along the canals and roads.

the ancient irrigation area has taken on a new look thanks to the unremitting efforts of local people in the past 25 years. numerous big, medium-sized and small sluice gates now regulate the flow of every canal and ditch. reservoirs dotting the irrigated area now distribute and store water from the minchiang river. many communes and production brigades have improved the lay-out of farmland to suit mechanized farming. advanced farming methods are replacing the old ones.

local peasants who used to grow semi-late rice in summer and wheat, rape or other over-wintering crops in winter, are starting to grow three crops a year in the irrigated area in order to supply more commodity grain to the state for socialist construction.

tens of thousands of scientific research groups were set up in communes, production brigades and production teams in the mass movement to make scientific experiments. their purpose was to adopt new farming methods, introduce new high-yield strains of seed with shorter period of growth to meet the requirements of triple cropping.

the development of agricultural production has not only brought more and more commodity grain to the state, but has further strengthened the collective economy of the people's commune. most of the communes and production brigades have grain reserves after setting aside enough seed, food grain and fodder, delivering grain tax and selling surplus grain. the production teams in wenchiang region alone have 260,000 tons of grain reserves. the commune members also have their own household grain reserves.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Rapid Industrial Growth in Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Kunming, Oct. 12, 1974)

southwest china's border province of yunnan is now dotted with hundreds of county-run and more than one thousand commune- and brigade-run iron and non-ferrous metal mines, coal pits, iron and steel plants, farm machinery and power plants, chemical fertilizer and cement works as well as about 5,000 small hydro-electric power stations.

this multi-national province used to be one of the poorest and most backward provinces in old china. reactionary kuomintang rule hindered its industrial progress though it has rich mineral and other natural resources. there were only a few poorly equipped factories and mines and some handicraft workshops.

many big and medium-sized plants and mines were built after liberation with state funds and the help of technicians and skilled workers from other parts of the country. but the bulk of local industry has been

established in the spirit of self-reliance following the growth of the collective economy of people's communes.

output of metals, coal, chemical fertilizer, farm machinery, cement and other major products has multiplied since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. small enterprises run by administrative regions, counties and communes now account for one-fifth of the province's pig iron output, one-third of its cement output and nearly one half of its coal output.

farm machinery plants run by governments at and below the level of administrative region now supply most of the local needs for walking tractors, small power generators, motors, transformers, water pumps, tractor-drawn farm implements and farm produce processing machines. large farm machines are allocated by the state.

twentytwo farm machinery plants and repair works in the chuhsiung yi autonomous chou last year made 400 sets of diesel engine-driven equipment for rice and flour milling, fodder crushing and threshing for hilly regions.

the machines are welcomed by women of the hilly regions who used to grind flour by millstones. one woman said: "we can now afford to study and discuss state affairs like men and devote more time to the building up of the new socialist countryside." her production team now completes the milling of rice and flour for a whole year's consumption in a few months with only one person operating the machines. previously 150 women would be involved in the work all the year round.

as local industry develops, industrial enterprises are no longer concentrated in a few cities, but scattered throughout the province, including remote mountainous areas.

the vast countryside is served by small commune-run hydro-electric power stations, each with a capacity of dozens to two thousand kilowatts, while state-built big and medium-sized power stations meet the needs of industrial districts and nearby rural areas.

state-owned big enterprises help the smaller enterprises train technicians and skilled workers and give them technical guidance.

MARKSMANSHIP

Chinese Women Shooters Shatter World Record in Standard Pistol Team Event

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Oct. 12, 1974)

a women's shooting team of the chinese people's liberation army scored a total of 1,639 points out of a possible 1,800 in the women's 25-metre standard pistol team event to break the world record of 1,617 points on october 8 at the nanchang venue of the 1974 national shooting tournament.

the old record was established by the australian women's shooting team in 1970.

the three chinese army women shooters, tung hsiang-yi, chang kuei-chin and keng shu-hsiang, produced the good result under the condition of an overcast sky and windy weather.

taking to standard pistol shooting just at the beginning of this year, the three shooters trai e very hard and made fast progress, especially during the nation-wide movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, which fired them with great revolutionary enthusiasm.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Delegation of "Zeri I Popullit" of Albania Wounds Up China Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1974)

the delegation of "zeri i popullit" (the voice of people) of albania led by xhelil gjoni, chief editor of the paper, wound up its friendly visit to china. leader xhelil gjoni and some members left peking for home by air today.

the albanian comrades were seen off at the airport by leading member of the "people's daily" lu ying, and leading members of peking press and other organizations teng kang, liu ke-ming, yen hung-liang, hsi chao-ming, chen ling, pan fei, hsiao tse-yao and liu chih-ping.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and first secretary of the albanian embassy in china nikolla mitrushi were also on hand.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Congressional Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1974)

an argentine congressional group with italo luder as its leader and ricardo falu as its deputy leader arrived here this evening on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

Argentine President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1974)

argentine president maria estela martinez de peron sent a message to acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai on october 1, greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on behalf of the argentine people and government and in my own name, i am glad to send to your excellency the sincerest wishes for your personal welfare and for the well-being and prosperity of the friendly country.

maria estela martinez de peron
president of the argentine republic
buenos aires, october 1, 1974

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Minister Li Chiang and Deputy Prime Minister Cairns Hold Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1974)

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and dr. j.f. cairns, deputy prime minister and minister for overseas trade of the federal government of australia, held talks here this morning.

participating in the talks on the australian side were: s.a. fitzgerald, australian ambassador to china; d.h. mckay, secretary for overseas trade; dr. j.w.c. cumes, first assistant secretary for foreign affairs, and b. brogan, economic adviser to the prime minister.

participating in the talks on the chinese side were: chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade; wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; and sun so-chang, deputy director of a department under the ministry of foreign trade.

prior to the talks, minister li chiang and deputy prime minister cairns, on behalf of their respective governments, signed letters to be exchanged in relation to an agreement on the reciprocal registration of trade marks.

this afternoon, sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, had a friendly meeting with deputy prime minister cairns.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British "48" Group Delegation Leaves Peking for Tachai

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1974)

the british "48" group delegation led by s.g. sloan wound up its visit to peking and left here by train yesterday to visit the tachai production brigade before going home.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade yao yi-lin met with the delegation in peking, and vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade li yung-ting had talks with the liaison committee of the british "48" group.

british ambassador to china edward youde gave a reception for the visit to china of the delegation. the british delegation had business talks with various chinese import and export corporations and other organizations concerned. it also took time out to visit scenic spots.

CHINA AND CANADA

NPC Vice Chairman Meets Former Canadian Governor-General and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1974)

ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this morning met and had a friendly conversation with the canadian friends roland michener, former governor-general of canada, and mrs. michener.

present on the occasion were charge d'affaires ad interim of the canadian embassy here derek arnould and mrs. arnould.

present also were lien kuan, deputy secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee; chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; and leading members of departments concerned, including wu fan-wu, kang tai-sha and nung jung-sheng.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Unforgetful Days--Chinese Medical Delegation in Egypt

(NCNA-English Cairo, Oct. 11, 1974)

a chinese medical delegation paid a nearly two-month visit to egypt from late may to july. it was deeply impressed by the warmth shown by the egyptian people and medical personnel to their chinese counterparts.

the delegation visited cairo's sahel hospital, the medical college of cairo university and the medical college of alexandria university. it also worked together with egyptian colleagues with a view to learning from each other and exchanging experience. chinese acupuncturat anaesthesia and therapy were applied in the course of treatment. the chinese and egyptian doctors' mutual friendship, close cooperation and whole-hearted devotion won public appreciation. they marked a new page in the annals of medical exchange between the two countries and friendship between the two peoples.

renewal of friendship established in peking

the past few years have seen a steady increase in friendly contacts and cooperation between the medical workers of the two countries. last year the egyptian government sent six doctors to china to study acupuncturat anaesthesia and therapy. after their return to egypt, these doctors applied with success what they had just learned. in sahel hospital an acupuncturat anaesthesia department has been set up under the charge of ishak and maatook who visited china last year. it has successfully handled over 100 cases since july last year. morad abd, head of the maternity department of the medical college of alexandria university, who had been to china before 1973, became the first egyptian doctor using acupuncturat anaesthesia in a caesarean operation on an oil worker's wife. his success aroused widespread interest.

the chinese doctors came to egypt also to renew friendship established in peking. the meetings between old friends were extremely touching. maatook invited the chinese friends to work in her hospital during their short stay in cairo. she was in poor health and already had a heavy load of work, but she insisted on working together with friends from peking. the chinese doctors were professionally encouraged by her warm feelings and hard, conscientious work.

tiny silver needle transmits amity

the chinese and egyptian doctors worked together for more than 50 days. their enthusiasm and meticulous work earned the praise of a great number of patients, including those from other arab countries. they in turn drew tremendous moral strength from the firm faith, eager cooperation and friendly approach of the patients.

one day, an egyptian driver with a tumor on the thymus gland came to consult the chinese doctors. when he was told that the thorax operation would be very difficult, he said with emotion, "i have confidence in you, chinese doctors sent by chairman mao. i am sure i will recover quickly."

in june days it was very hot in cairo. the thermometer sometimes read over 40 degrees centigrade. in spite of the intolerable heat, the doctors worked intensely at the operating table, reassured by the patient's look of calm and ease. the operation assisted by acupunctural anaesthesia turned out to be very successful. when the patient left the operating theatre with satisfaction, his mother, wife and close relatives and friends waiting outside were overwhelmed with joy.

a fisherwoman in alexandria, after being operated on for thyrophyma, said affectionately, "you chinese doctors are like norman bethune.... i really don't know how to express my thanks, but you must come and be my home guests. i shall treat you to fish." a profound friendship was forged between patients and doctors. some of the patients bade farewell to the doctors by shouting: "long live the friendship between the egyptian and chinese people exclamation"

study continues at farewell party

a training course was organized in cairo by the egyptian ministry of health for more than ten egyptian doctors to learn chinese acupunctural anaesthesia and therapy. the trainees valued every minute they shared with the chinese doctors and made fast progress by studying hard.

in order to learn as much as possible from the chinese delegation before its departure for home, some of the trainees brought with them a booklet showing acupuncture points on the human body when they attended a farewell party given by the delegation. rolling up their trouser legs or shirt sleeves, they continued the study of acupuncture on their own bodies.

a woman doctor in asyut province made a special five-hour trip by train just to attend the farewell party and inquire into details of acupuncture for curing half-paralysis.

while exchanging impressions of their friendly cooperation and saying farewells to each other reluctantly, the doctors of the two countries turned the banquet into another occasion for comparing notes medically in a very friendly atmosphere.

valuable support, warm concern

generous support and meticulous concern on the part of the egyptian government and people contributed to the success of the chinese delegation's visit. the then egyptian health minister mahfouz paid much attention to the visit. he received the chinese doctors on several occasions, discussing with them about their visiting programme and working schedule. he often listened to reports about the effects of acupunctural anaesthesia and therapy applied jointly by the chinese and egyptian doctors, who from time to time also received encouraging instructions from the minister. "the success of acupunctural anaesthesia in egypt is a symbol of friendship between our two peoples," he said.

director of the medical department of the egyptian health ministry ghrabli accompanied the chinese delegation from beginning to end. head of the surgery department of sahel hospital saad afat volunteered to have his decayed tooth extracted with the help of acupunctural anaesthesia as a support to the introduction of acupuncture in his country. in order not to miss chances of working together with the chinese doctors, he postponed a holiday tour abroad.

the egyptian driver and hotel waiters showed similar concern for the chinese friends. before the departure of the delegation, the driver presented a bouquet to the chinese doctors, wishing friendship between the two peoples evergreen. the waiters did all they could to make the chinese friends feel comfortable in the hotel. on the day of parting, the chef and cooks came to the hotel earlier than usual to prepare a rich meal for the chinese friends.

the friends of the two countries warmly shook hands with and embraced each other when parting. head of the chinese medical delegation hsin yu-ling said with excitement: "the egyptian people are very friendly towards the chinese people, who in turn cherish warm feelings towards the egyptians." departmental director of the egyptian health ministry ghrabli said to the chinese doctors, "you show warmth not only to your friends but also to your patients and in your work. after my brief contacts with you, i have the feeling that we are not just friends but also brothers."

CHINA AND FRANCE

Peking Press Circles Feted Delegation of French Principal Regional Newspapers Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1974)

peking press circles hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of the visiting delegation of the french principal regional newspapers group.

director of the hsinhua news agency chu mu-chih, and president jean-jacques kielholz of the group made toasts at the banquet and acclaimed the constant growth of the friendship between the people and journalists of china and france.

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h attended.

the french delegation arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyana Prime Minister Receives Chinese Vice Minister

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Oct. 10, 1974)

guyana prime minister forbes burnham yesterday afternoon received china's vice-minister of metallurgical industry chang chen-chiang and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

chinese ambassador wang chan-yuan was present on the occasion.

chang chen-chiang left here for home today after presiding over the opening ceremony of the chinese economic and trade exhibition and paying a friendly visit to guyana.

the chinese ambassador held a reception last evening for chang chen-chiang. among those present were guyana deputy prime minister ptolemy reid, minister of economic development desmond hoyte, minister of energy and natural resources and acting minister of foreign affairs and justice hubert jack, minister of works and housing steve naraine, minister of trade and consumer protection george king, minister of agriculture gavin kennard, and mayor of georgetown beryl simon.

CHINA AND HONGKONG AND MACAO

Delegations from Hongkong, Macao Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1974)

two delegations from hongkong and macao have left for other parts of the country after wrapping up their visits here.

the hongkong and macao workers' delegation with huang han-wen, president of the hongkong motor transport workers' union, as the leader and chao yung as the deputy leader left on october 8. the delegation of people of all walks of life in hongkong and macao with wang kwan cheng, vice-chairman of the chinese general chamber of commerce of hongkong, as the leader and chu yi and ho hou-keng as the deputy leaders departed today.

during their stay in peking, the chinese patriots from hongkong and macao joined people in the capital in celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and visited factories, schools and sites of historical interest and scenic beauty, receiving an enthusiastic welcome everywhere they went.

CHINA AND ITALY

Delegation of Central Committee of Communist Party of Italy (M-L) Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1974)

a delegation of the central committee of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist) led by fosco dinucci, general secretary of the party, arrived here by air this evening on a visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china.

it was greeted at the airport by keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, feng hsuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the international liaison department, and comrades li hsiao-pai, mao pao-chung and chu shih-lun.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Japanese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1974)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping this morning met and had a friendly conversation with the friendship delegation of presidents of japanese newspapers associated with the kyodo news agency headed by kenji mitsuda, president of the "kobe shimbun".

present at the meeting were members of the delegation mitsuharu shigeta, president of the "shizuoka shimbun", ryunoshin kusumi, president of the "toonibboo daily", yoshiaki matsuoka, president of the "sanyo shimbun", shigeru morita, president of the "tokushima shimbun", masanori kawagoe, president of the "minaminippon shimbun", and masaki nagamine, managing director of the kyodo news co. ltd., and noboru nakai, chief of the awaji branch of the "kobe shimbun" and secretary of the delegation. hiroshi nakajima, resident correspondent of the kyodo news agency in peking was present.

present were chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, and leading members of departments concerned teng kang, ting to, liu fu-ping, wu hsueh-wen and shen ken-jung.

Vice President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets and Fetes Japanese Socialist Party Activists' Delegation to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1974)

vice-president of the china-japan friendship association chang hsiang-shan this evening met with and gave a dinner for the japanese socialist party activists' delegation to china headed by yuuji soga.

present on the occasion were sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the host association, and leading members of departments concerned wang hsiao-yun and chin su-cheng.

the 15-member delegation flew in here yesterday on a friendly visit as guests of the china-japan friendship association.

Group of Central Philharmonic Society of China Arrives in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 11, 1974)

a group of the central philharmonic society of china arrived here this afternoon for a performance tour of japan. this group with lin li-yun as its head and kang hsin-pin and li teh-lun as its deputy heads has come at the invitation of the japan-china cultural exchange association, the japan broadcasting corporation and the yomiuri shimbun-sha.

it was greeted at the airport by japanese friends including kenzo nakajima, director-general, ikuma dan, standing director, of the japan-china cultural exchange association, kazuo fujinei, vice-chairman of the japan broadcasting corporation, minoru tada, vice-managing editor of the yomiuri shimbun-sha, ekizo akatzu, vice-chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and masao shimizu, head of the matsuyama ballet company.

hong bong su, vice-chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, was also present.

present also were chinese ambassador to japan chen chu and leading members of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

Group of Central Philharmonic Society of China Feted in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 12, 1974)

the japan-china cultural exchange association, the japan broadcasting corporation and the "yomiuri shimbun" jointly gave a reception this afternoon warmly welcoming the group of central philharmonic society of china with lin li-yun as head and kang hsin-pin and li teh-lun as deputy heads, which is making a friendly performance tour of japan.

among the over 500 people from various circles in japan present at the reception were kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, yoshiro ono, chairman of the japan broadcasting corporation, mitsuo mutai, director of the "yomiuri shimbun", masao shimizu, head of the matzuyama ballet troupe, ekizo akatzu, vice-chairman of the central headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), aiichiro fujiyama, kazutsura

kawase, kozo sasaki, masanori oba, ikuma dan, mikiko matsuyama, haruko sugimura, chojuro kawarazaki, and mieko takamine.

han dok su, chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, was also present.

also present at the reception were chinese ambassador to japan chen chu and leaders of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

on behalf of the sponsoring organizations, director general kenzo nakajima extended warm welcome to the central philharmonic society group on its friendly visit to japan. he expressed the belief that the friendship between the peoples of japan and china will surely develop further through this visit. he hoped that there will be more frequent friendly exchanges between music organizations of the two countries.

head of the group lin li-yun thanked the japanese friends for their warm welcome and hospitality. she said that it is a great pleasure for the chinese central philharmonic society to have the opportunity, in its first visit to japan, to present chinese modern revolutionary music and classical and folk music to the japanese people and artists, and to learn from them.

since the normalization of relations between china and japan, she said, friendly contacts and cultural exchanges between the two peoples have become more frequent, broader in scale and richer in content. this fully shows that to strengthen friendship and develop good neighbourly and friendly relations is the common desire of the chinese and japanese peoples and is entirely in accord with the basic interests of the two peoples.

she stated: we are firmly convinced that the people of china and japan will certainly sympathize with and support each other in the commun struggle against superpower hegemonism, and for safeguarding national sovereignty and territorial integrity and developing the progressive cause of mankind.

she said: "lasting friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples is the tide of history. let us work for the development of the friendship between our two peoples and for the promotion of the good neighbourly and friendly relations between our two countries."

artists of the group presented vocal and pipa (a chinese stringed instrument) solos and other items at the reception.

lin li-yun, head of the group, and others this morning called on the leaders of the japan-china cultural exchange association, the japan broadcasting corporation and the yomiuri shimbun.

CHINA AND LAOS

Jen-min Jih-pao Warmly Greets Independence Day of Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1974)

the "people's daily" devotes its editorial today to warmly greeting the independence of laos. the editorial reads:

today is the 29th anniversary of the independence day of laos. with deep revolutionary sentiments, the chinese people joyously celebrate this glorious festival together with the fraternal lao people and extend warm congratulations to them.

the lao people have a glorious revolutionary tradition. under the leadership of the lao patriotic front, they have valiantly and tenaciously carried out a protracted revolutionary struggle for the independence of the motherland and national liberation against foreign aggression, winning one victory after another. laos proclaimed independence on october 12, 1945. over the last ten years or more, the lao people, fighting in unity with the vietnamese and cambodian peoples and supporting each other, have finally achieved great victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. this victory is an inspiration to the struggle of the world's oppressed people and nations for freedom and liberation, and a positive contribution to the world people's revolutionary cause of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

in february last year, the patriotic forces of laos and the vientiane government signed the "agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos". the signing of the vientiane agreement has created a favourable condition for the lao people to resolve their problems without foreign interference; it marks a new stage in the lao people's revolutionary struggle. on april 5 this year, the lao provisional national union government and the national coalition political council were formally established. this is another achievement of the lao people by persevering in struggle. over the past year and more, the lao people have made unremitting efforts for the strict implementation of the vientiane agreement; they have

maintained high vigilance and dealt deserved counter-blows at the obstruction and violation of the agreement by the ultra-rightist force in laos. meanwhile, the armed forces and people in the liberated areas of laos, bringing into play the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, have been actively healing the wounds of war, rehabilitating and developing production, and achieving heartening successes in all fields. today, the lao liberated zone, which makes up four-fifths of the land with half of the country's population, presents a scene of vitality from upper to lower laos. the chinese people rejoice at the new achievements of the lao people.

at present, an excellent situation prevails in indochina where the people are forging ahead victoriously. we are convinced that so long as they persist in struggle, the lao people are bound to attain the goal set forth in the political programme of the national coalition political council of laos, and that a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous laos will certainly emerge.

china and laos are close, friendly neighbours. there exists a long-standing traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries. in the protracted struggle against imperialism, we have always encouraged and supported each other. in the days to come, the chinese people will, as always, resolutely support the lao people's just struggle till complete victory. we wish continuous growth and development to the friendship between the chinese and lao peoples in the common struggle.

Lao Vice Premier Leaves Peking for Hanoi

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1974)

phoumi vongvichit, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs of the provisional national union government of laos, and his party left here for hanoi by air this morning.

seeing them off at the airport were foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry liang feng and kao chien-chung.

also present at the airport were phagna lien pravongviengkham, ambassador of the kingdom of laos to china, and diplomatic officials of the lao embassy here; nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

while in peking, the lao guests visited factories and a people's commune, toured places of historical interest.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Queen of the Netherlands Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1974)

queen juliana of the netherlands yesterday received and had a friendly talk with chinese ambassador hao teh-ching who was to leave his post for home, according to a report from the hague.

prior to this, foreign minister of the netherlands van der stoel met with hao teh-ching and gave a farewell dinner on october 7 in his honour. both the host and the guest in their toasts wished to see relations between the two countries and friendship between the two peoples develop continuously.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Friend Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 12, 1974)

javid hakim qureshi, member of the punjab provincial assembly, pakistan, wound up his friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

his china tour took him to peking, shanghai, sian, yenan, nanking, hangchow and kwangchow. while in peking, he took part in china's 25th national day celebrations, and met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chinese Amity Association Leader Fetes Visiting Group of Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1974)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a dinner here this evening for the visiting group of the popular front for liberation of palestine led by taysir

quba, member of the political bureau of the front. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

o. mokhtar, assistant to the head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, was present. also present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including lin lin and chao chun-cheng.

the visiting group arrived in peking yesterday as guest of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

Palestine "Fateh" Visiting Group Leaves China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1974)

the palestine "fateh" visiting group wound up its friendly visit to china and left here by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and o. mokhtar, assistant to the head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Army Day Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1974)

col. e. krawczyk, military, naval and air attache of the polish embassy in peking, and mrs. krawczyk gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon to mark the polish people's army day.

attending were peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, kao chen-chia, deputy commander of the p.l.a. navy, tsou yen, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force, and leading members of organizations concerned kan mei, hsiang chung-pu and li shu-chien.

polish ambassador to china franciszek stachowiak and his wife were present as well as diplomatic envoys of other countries to china and military attaches of various embassies here.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Friendship Organizations in Switzerland Celebrate Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Geneva, Oct. 11, 1974)

friendship organizations in switzerland have held exhibitions or screened chinese films in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the friendship association with china in berne showed the chinese film "hungchi canal" on september 27. it held a pictorial exhibition featuring themes on chinese people's communes, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, and medical care in china. the visitors also showed great interest in chinese publications, especially the works of chairman mao.

the society for understanding china in lausanne displayed photographs on october 10 and 11 showing the work of the tachai production brigade and chinese gymnastics.

the friendship association with china in zurich has also screened "hungchi canal".

similar activities will be organized by the society for understanding china in la chaux de fonds to mark the chinese national day.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Shipping Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1974)

a tanzanian shipping delegation led by sepeku foum, tanzanian managing director of the board of directors of the chinese-tanzanian joint shipping company, arrived in peking by air this evening.

the delegation has come to attend the eighth meeting of the board of directors of the joint shipping company.

it was met at the airport by chen meng-chi, chinese managing director of the board of directors, and chi jung-yu, chinese general manager, of the company, and diplomatic officials of the tanzanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets UN World Food Conference Secretary-General

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1974)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying today met and had a friendly conversation with sayed ahmed marie, assistant to the president of the arab republic of egypt and secretary-general of the world food conference of the united nations.

present at the meeting were leading members of chinese departments concerned wang pu-ching and pi chi-lung. egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd was also present.

after the meeting, vice-foreign minister ho ying gave a dinner for mr. and mrs. marie.

Imperialist, Hegemonic Exploitation and Plunder Condemned at UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 10, 1974)

the economic and financial committee of the u.n. general assembly held its general debate from september 23 to october 8.

representatives from many third world countries condemned imperialism and hegemonism for their exploitation and plunder of the developing countries, and called for the speedy implementation of the "declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order" and the "programme of action" adopted at the u.n. special session.

representative of the sudan izzeldin hamid said in his statement that the implementation of the declaration and programme should assume a priority. the developing countries have gradually become a powerful factor of considerable influence in all spheres of international activity, he noted.

representative of malaysia awang bin hassan said that the old international economic order is an order of the developed countries. the u.n. special session firmly rejected this order and called for the establishment of a new economic order based on equity. "it is the duty of all of us to ensure that the declaration is adhered to and the action programme is implemented," he added.

representative of peru javier perez de cuellar stressed in his statement that centuries of exploitation and domination will come to an end and that "any attempt to change the course of history will be in vain."

commenting on a hue and cry made by one superpower in its statements at the current general assembly against the oil producing countries on the question of oil prices, the representative of kuwait said that it showed that "yesterday's masters of the world economy are not resigned to change."

the soviet representative again hawked its quack medicines such as "detente" and "disarmament", but evoked no favourable response from the meeting.

albanian representative anastas shuke condemned the policy of aggression, plunder and exploitation persued by the imperialist powers and first of all by the united states and the soviet union. "the two superpowers seek to establish everywhere their rule and domination as well as to draw profits from the exploitation of other countries," he pointed out.

he expressed support for the just measures taken by many asian, african and latin american countries in their nationalization of foreign capital and in defence of their sovereignty.

chinese representative chang hsien-wu said that since the convocation of the u.n. special session last april, "a considerable number of developing countries have taken various practical measures to eliminate the colonialist and imperialist forces step by step, take their natural resources and economic lifelines further into their own hands and exercise control and administration over foreign capital, especially the 'trans-national corporations', thus creating favourable conditions for promoting the development of national economy. inspired by the oil struggle, the third world countries and people have become more aware of their own strength." "the control and monopoly by imperialism and hegemonism over the pricing of raw materials have been initially broken." he said, "we warmly support the resolute steps taken by the third world countries in opposing imperialism and hegemonism and in protecting and developing their national economy."

he pointed out, "since the special session, the superpowers, unreconciled to their defeat, have racked their brains to obstruct and sabotage the implementation of the 'declaration' and the 'programme of action' in an attempt to perpetuate the old international economic order and retain their vested interests and privileges." "one superpower behaved arrogantly,... and declared that it would refuse to implement the

resolutions of the special session." "the other superpower is even more insidious. flaunting the signboard of 'socialism' and 'internationalism', it practises imperialism and hegemonism."

chang hsien-wu pointed out, "it has become increasingly clear to the world people that it is not the third world that is dependent on imperialism, but imperialism that is dependent on the third world; it is not the third world that fears the superpowers, but the superpowers that fear the third world." "the time is gone forever when the one or two superpowers could do whatever they pleased. final victory will certainly be achieved in our fight to destroy the old and establish a new international economic order after overcoming all kinds of obstacles."

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets UN World Food Conference Secretary-General

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1974)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien this morning met and had a friendly conversation with sayed ahmed marie, assistant to the president of the arab republic of egypt and secretary-general of the world food conference of the united nations.

chinese minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng and vice-foreign minister ho ying were present on the occasion.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets Executive Secretary of UN Economic, Social Commission for Asia, Pacific

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1974)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei this morning met and had a friendly conversation with j.b.p. maramis, executive secretary of the united nations economic and social commission for asia and the pacific, mrs. maramis, his special assistant h.r. gontha and chief of the division of development and planning of the commission hirono.

present on the occasion were leading members of the departments concerned under the foreign ministry pi chi-lung and chang tsung-an.

j.b.p. maramis and his party arrived here on october 8 as guests of the chinese foreign ministry. they held talks with pi chi-tung, deputy director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law of the foreign ministry, on matters related to the u.n. economic and social commission for asia and the pacific. they also took time out to make visits and see sights in peking.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

President Gonzalo Barrios Arrives in Peking at Head of Venezuelan Congress Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1974)

a congress delegation from the republic of venezuela led by gonzalo barrios, president of the congress, flew in here tonight for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the national people's congress.

the distinguished venezuelan guests were welcomed at the airport by vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee ngapo ngawang jigme, members of the n.p.c. standing committee wu hsin-yu, chi fang and hu yu-chih, deputy secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee lien kuan, director lin ping of the american and oceanian affairs department and deputy director liu hua of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, and leading member of the foreign affairs section of the general office of the n.p.c. standing committee sun ya-ming.

Chinese NPC Leaders Meet Venezuelan Congress Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1974)

chairman chu teh and vice-chairmen hsu hsiang-chien and ngapo ngawang jigme of the standing committee of the national people's congress this evening met with gonzalo barrios, president of the congress of venezuela, and the congress delegation from the republic of venezuela he is leading. they had a cordial and friendly conversation and were photographed together.

the distinguished venezuelan guests attending the meeting were vice-president of the chamber of deputies carlos canache mata and his wife; senator luis herrera

campins and his wife; deputy luis esteban rey and his wife; deputy eduardo fernandez and his wife; deputy jose rodriguez iturbe; deputy roberto padilla fernandez and his wife; and deputy rafael guerra ramos, as well as secretary of the delegation andres eloy blanco, jr. and accompanying physician temistocles martinez.

present on the occasion were wu hsin-yu, chi fang, lin chiao-chih, hu tzu-ang and hu yu-chih, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; lien kuan, deputy secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee; chai shu-fan, leader of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea and vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including lin ping, liu hua, sun ya-ming and huang shih-kang.

Venezuelan Congress Delegation Honored at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1974)

the standing committee of the national people's congress gave a banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome the congress delegation from the republic of venezuela led by gonzalo barrios, president of the congress.

attending the banquet were vice-chairmen of the n.p.c. standing committee hsu hsiang-chien and ngapo ngawang jigme, members of the n.p.c. standing committee wu hsin-yu, chi fang, lin chiao-chih, hu tzu-ang and hu yu-chih, deputy secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee lien kuan, leader of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the third united nations conference on the law of the sea and vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan, deputy leader of the delegation ling ching, and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee yang shou-shan.

hsu hsiang-chien and gonzalo barrios made toasts at the banquet, which was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

in his toast hsu hsiang-chien described the venezuelan people as a courageous people who cherish independance and freedom and have a glorious revolutionary tradition. he said: "the venezuelan people made great contributions in the war of latin america against the spanish colonial rule, thus entering a brilliant chapter in the annals of national liberation in latin america. now the venezuelan

people are fighting against imperialism and hegemonism and to defend state sovereignty and sea rights, safeguard the country's oil resources and develop the national economy. not long ago, the venezuelan chamber of deputies passed a bill reaffirming its determination to continue to advance along the road of nationalization of the petroleum industry. the chinese government and people greatly admire this and resolutely support the just struggle of the venezuelan people."

referring to the excellent world situation at present, hsu hsiang-chien pointed out that at the sixth special session of the united nations general assembly held this year and at the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea held in caracas, capital of venezuela, the third world countries waged a united struggle and demonstrated their unprecedented might, dealing heavy blows at the superpowers' hegemonic attempts. "as the main force in the world's struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, the third world is propelling the world situation to continue to develop in a direction more and more favourable to the people of the world," he said. "the ambitions of the superpowers for world hegemony die hard, but they run into walls everywhere and find the going tougher and tougher and they are in the plight as described in the verse 'flowers fall off, do what one may', under the pounding of the irresistible historical trend -- countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want revolution."

hsu hsiang-chien noted that both china and venezuela belong to the third world. "our two countries had similar experience in history. today the common tasks of fighting against power politics and hegemonism and of developing the national economy link our two peoples closely together. the official establishment of diplomatic relations between china and venezuela not long ago opened a new stage in the annals of relations between our two countries," he said. he expressed the conviction that the current visit to china of the delegation would promote the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, enhance the friendship and mutual understanding between the people of the two countries and make beneficial contributions to the third world's cause of unity against hegemonism.

in reply, gonzalo barrios thanked the chinese government and people for the warm reception accorded to the delegation. he said: "venezuela and china have common interests. the people of the two countries oppose the oppression and exploitation by big imperialist powers and are struggling to defend their national interests." "the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea held in caracas, capital of venezuela,

not long ago," he added, "provided the chinese delegation with an opportunity to get acquainted with venezuela so that our two countries can enter into smooth cooperation."

gonzalo barrios said: "venezuela is an oil producer and exporter. it is making a continuous struggle to defend oil prices and explore its own resources. the venezuelan government calls on justice-holding countries to support our struggle." "we are very glad to hear just now the vice-chairman declare that china is a third world country and that the chinese people support this struggle of the venezuelan people," he added. "it is not long that venezuela and china established diplomatic relations, but we hope the relations between our two countries will be constantly developed."

this afternoon, the venezuelan guests visited tsinghua university in the company of n.p.c. standing committee vice-chairman ngapo ngawang jigme. they toured the great wall and ting ling (one of the ming tombs) this morning.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Sports Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1974)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the yugoslav sports delegation led by hakija pozderac, chairman of the yugoslav physical culture federation, deputy to the assembly and member of the central committee of the league of communists of yugoslavia. the delegation flew in here today.

present at the banquet were leading members of the host commission chuang tse-tung and yu pu-hsueh, leading members of organizations concerned liu chin-lin, jen chao, yin hsi-nan, chen yu-niang, hsu yin-sheng, shih tao and li feng-lou, and representatives of coaches and sportsmen li fu-jung, lin hui-ching, chiang shao-yi and nien wei-ssu, as well as counsellor wan chin of the chinese ombassy in yugoslavia.

yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic was present.

chuang tse-tung and hakija pozderac spoke highly of the profound friendship forged in the past friendly exchanges between the people and physical culture workers of china and yugoslavia and looked forward to further increase of exchanges between the two countries in the field of sports.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets and Fetes Chief Adviser to Presidency of Zaire

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1974)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this afternoon with mokolo wa mpombo, chief adviser to the presidency of the republic of zaire. later, the vice-foreign minister gave a dinner in honour of mpombo, his wife and his party.

present at the dinner were leading members of departments concerned lo hsu, kao chien-chung and wang hao as well as chinese ambassador to zaire kung ta-fei and his wife.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the zaire embassy in peking mbila wa kanku and his wife and embassy officials were also present.

chief adviser mokolo and his party arrived here yesterday on a visit to china as guests of the chinese foreign ministry.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Legitimate Seat of Chinese Volleyball Association in IVBF Affirmed

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Oct. 10, 1974)

the international volleyball federation (ivbf) has affirmed the legitimate seat of the volleyball association of the people's republic of china and expelled the so-called sports organization of the chiang kai-shek clique. a resolution to this effect was adopted by an overwhelming majority vote at an extraordinary session of the ivbf's 14th congress held here yesterday afternoon.

at the extraordinary session presided over by ivbf president paul libaud, volleyball associations of 17 countries put forward a draft resolution: "at its congress held in mexico in 1974, the international volleyball federation has decided to admit only one national association representing china in accordance with the first stipulation of the ivbf constitution. now the volleyball association of the people's republic of china has been recognized as the sole

national association in charge of this sport on the whole chinese territory." the draft resolution was adopted by the congress with 54 in favour, 18 against and 3 abstentions.

the 17 sponsor countries of the draft resolution are: algeria, sri lanka, the congo, ethiopia, iraq, japan, kuweit, mali, mexico, panama, pakistan, romania, the democratic republic of viet nam, the democratic people's republic of korea, somalia, syria and tunisia.

when the draft resolution came up for discussion, representatives from many countries pointed out that there is only one china in the world, namely, the people's republic of china. taiwan is an inalienable part of the chinese territory. only the sports organization of the people's republic of china can represent the chinese people and sportsmen in international sports organizations.

warm applause burst out at the session after the adoption of the resolution.

chang chih-huai and chang chien, representatives of the volleyball association of the people's republic of china, attended the ivbf congress today to the warm welcome of representatives, attending the congress.

warmly greeting the chinese representatives, representatives of many countries, those of the third world countries in particular, pointed out that the adoption of the resolution was not only a victory of the chinese people and sportsmen but also a victory of the people and sportsmen of the third world and a victory of justice.

speaking at the congress, chang chih-huai said: "the current extraordinary congress adopted by a majority vote the resolution put forward by volleyball associations of 17 countries on the affirmation of the legitimate seat of the volleyball association of the people's republic of china in the ivbf, thereby expelling the so-called volleyball organization of the chiang kai-shek clique. this resolution reflects the common wish of the people and sportsmen of all countries. therefore, this is our joint victory. i wish to express here, on behalf of the volleyball association of the people's republic of china heartfelt thanks to messrs. representatives for your support."

he continued: "we would also like to thank the mexican government and the organizing committee for their efforts to bring about smooth running of the current congress and the world championships, and for their friendly hospitality."

"proceeding from the principle of 'friendship first, competition second', we will actively promote friendly contacts with all countries and strengthen cooperation with the ivbf to contribute our share in the promotion of the sports of volleyball in the world and the enhancement of friendship and unity among the people and sportsmen of all countries," he said.

yao kuang, chinese ambassador to mexico, and chang chih-huai, leader of the chinese volleyball delegation, gave a reception this evening for the representatives of the friendly countries, thanking them for their support to the volleyball association of the people's republic of china.

END

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